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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—805—

Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday was blank, but we may now expect daily the GOLCONDA from Madras and the other vessels whose departure from England took place before and about the period of her leaving it.

The extremely interesting, and we must add affecting, nature of the details contained in the Petition of Mr. Loveday relative to the conversion of his Daughters and Niece to the Catholic Religion, are such as to forbid our delaying a moment to place the Petition itself before our Readers, who cannot but feel deeply we think during its perusal. We have accordingly given up one of the Sheets intended for Parliamentary Reports to make room for this extraordinary document.

Mr. Southey's Letter to Lord Byron will be found also in our pages of to-day, with some other Miscellaneous Articles, and a copious Report of Military Exchanges, &c. in continuation of those already given.

Not to lose sight entirely of Asiatic and local subjects, which we shall soon resume in their accustomed fulness, the last Sheet is occupied by a Report of the last Meeting of the Asiatic Society, with the Government Orders, and other details from yesterday's Gazette.

As connected with the subjects given at large in the subsequent Sheets, we introduce here the paragraphs that allude to them, in the Papers of the date to which they refer.

Petition of Mr. Loveday.—The Petition of Mr. Loveday, to which we call the attention of our readers, throws a valuable light on the sort of practices which, under the name of religion, are encouraged by the Ultras of France, and the Successor to the Throne of that country.

Superstition and debasement are now in great vogue with most of the Sovereigns of Europe. *Les Missionnaires* who oppose themselves to the education of the people, and who endeavour to delude them in the grossest manner, are warmly patronised by the French Princes and the Ultras.

The Jesuits, who now play a great part every where on the Continent, are not more anxious to debase than they are to demoralize the people. The circulation of obscene books and prints is rather encouraged than prohibited wherever they have any influence; but against moral, political and religious improvement all their zeal is directed. The Puritans of Italy, who endeavoured to raise the tone of morality, and to diminish the general confidence in superstitious usages, as a succedaneum for pure and fervent religion, and pure morals, and who actually succeeded in working a most wonderful reformation with respect to crimes in many places, were proscribed by Governments and Priests without mercy.

The detestable system of morals entertained by those who are now busied in extending the reign of superstition, cannot be too much brought before the public. Take the following as a specimen:—

Prevarication of Judges.—A Judge can receive nothing as a reward for a just sentence, because he is bound to give it; but as he was not bound to pronounce an unjust sentence (*debitore di una*

sentenza ingiusta), he may sell it, and retain the price of his iniquity. Fifty-eight Doctors maintain this opinion.* The Jesuit *Onorato Fabri* instances this, and does not reject the reasoning.† If positive law prohibits a Judge from receiving presents, it does not appear that he is prohibited from receiving them before pronouncing his sentence.‡ All these prevarications are sanctioned by the opinions of the most distinguished Casuists among the Jesuits, as Sanchez, Lasso Velenza, with his Molina and Moya, and the two Cardinals Lugo and Toletto, who cite and sanction *Busenbaum* and his Evangelist *La Croix*. If a Judge receives a donative for a just sentence, as he owed such a sentence to the donor, he will be obliged to restore the gift. But if the donative was given to him to obtain an unjust sentence, he is not obliged to restore it, because, as has already been seen, he could sell to the donor an injustice which he did not owe to him. The two parties have each their advantage: the one gains an unjust cause; the Judge has a good title to gain as a compensation for the dangers of his reputation, if the prevarication should be discovered. *Furto-compensazione occulta*, &c.—See the *Catechismo de' Geruti*, p. 326.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Seduction to Popery.—We present our readers with a narrative this day, which, though somewhat turgidly written, contains a body of facts deserving of attention from the Christian and Protestant community. The incident related is the seduction to Popery of an English gentleman's daughters and niece, by arts of the most horrible kind, such as in the darker ages would have been called diabolical, and in which the great enemy of mankind might, without any very creative fancy, have been supposed to bear a part. It is astonishing how contrarieties engender each other. If it were possible for such a man as Carlele, almost the stupidest of his own dull sect, to propagate far the opinions which he honours with his patronage, the result would be, that for every man who embraced them, there would spring up another, who, affrighted at the dark and dreary prospect of infidelity, would rush into the opposite extreme of enthusiasm; and with the exception of a rationally pious few, the world would be divided between infidels and fanatics. This is the case in France—we except the Protestants; and when they are excepted, there remain only, or chiefly, men who deny Christianity, and men who embrace with it the grossest errors of Papal invention. Certain Missionaries are deputed, and traverse France in order to plant Christianity as in a heathen country—to plant Christianity without allowing the Sacred Book, in which its doctrines are contained, to be perused by their converts, or those whom they affect to convert!—for the reading of the Bible is forbidden by the Pope—the infallible Pope! How Mr. Loveday's daughters were terrified into the belief of Popery, we know not exactly, for the story unfortunately is not exactly written; but there is some mention of a Jew and a bloody Host. There are people in this country, where we are happily educated in ignorance of Papal absurdities, who do not know that by the Host is meant the sacramental bread, which is elevated and adored as the body of our blessed Redeemer. Now, around the cathedral church of St. Gudule, at Brussels, there is related in a series of pictures the story of a Jew who stole this Host, and, in attempting to destroy it, was

* *Tuberna, 8. J. Senop. Theol. Pract. Pac. 2. tr. 2. c. 31.*

† *Apologetica Doctr. Mor. Societ. Jesu.*

‡ *Layman, Op. Citato. 1. 3. sec. 5. tr. 4. n. 10. ed. 1627, Paris.*

converted to Christianity, by seeing that it shed drops of blood; and this absurdity is depicted in the place of worship of an infallible church, which possesses an infallible Head to prevent errors from creeping in. It is, probably, with some representation of this tale that the Misses Loveday were frightened. The father should have kept his daughters at home; but we sincerely sympathize with him on account of the loss of their persons: tho' the accession of such converts from such arguments will do no great credit to the church to which they now belong. The conduct of one of the converts is such, indeed, as not merely to reflect disgrace upon her adopted church, but upon human nature. She insults, and teaches others to insult, her father, whom she sees agonized at her estrangement; and imagines this shocking violation of the most sacred ties to be the best mode of proving the sincerity and sanctity of her new faith.—*Times*.

French Parliament.—The forms of the French Parliament have not yet allowed of any decision in regard to the monstrous projects against the press. They have been referred to a Committee, the great majority of which consists of Ultras and Ministerialists; so that a Report in their favour may be looked for. However, as the whole Liberal party, the "Moderates," and some of the leading Ultras, are known to be decidedly opposed to the projected measures in their present shape, it is thought certain, that some of the most odious provisions will be cut out; and then, an opinion seems to prevail that the law will pass. We can only say, that if the abominable principle of the proposition is adopted, of subjecting the journals to the arbitrary authority of Royal Courts in place of juries, it is of little consequence what minor enormity is abandoned or retained; or rather perhaps, the worse it is made in one sense, the better in another. It would have required the most delicate management possible to keep the Bourbon Family on the throne under every favorable circumstance; but in the peculiar state of European affairs at this moment, and the general discontent which the disgraceful inactivity and bad spirit of its government have already produced in France, the consequence of so deliberate an insult to national feeling as an attempt to smother the mind of the French people, need not be more than hinted at. Even the English *Courier* foresees this result. The blindness of the partizans of the old regime is really extraordinary. The very discussion of the matter, and the fierce opposition of the numerous men of high talent among the *Liberaux* (whose speeches will circulate all over France as the Censors cannot interfere with them) will create a greater ferment throughout the kingdom than the unrestricted writings of the journals for years to come. The Ultras had a foretaste of this when the project was introduced, and the reading of it was interrupted by exclamations of spirited indignation and bitter satire; but we are afraid they will not profit much by the lesson. We suspect they are an unteachable race, and must be suffered to die off in their bigoted opinions!

More immediate interest appears to have been excited at Paris by the petition of Mr. Douglas Loveday to the Chamber of Deputies, complaining of the seduction of his daughter to the Catholic faith. We give the story in another column. The bare fact of a conversion from one form of Christianity to another would be no very shocking thing to any but exclusive egotists; but in this case Mr. Loveday has better ground of complaint. In the first place, there appears to have been a scandalous breach of faith on the part of the school-mistress; and secondly, what is worse, the girl seems (not simply led to adopt the Catholicism of modern France) but, to have been terrified into a gloomy superstition by the juggling of the Jesuits, who are now going about the country under the title of *Missionnaires*, to oppose education, to revive the ignorance, and practice the brutal impostures of the dark ages. This makes the affair politically curious, and throws an instructive light upon the general aspect which emigrant policy has assumed. The French Princes countenance these vagabonds, which has given occasion to the wits of Paris to say, with their characteristic acumen, that "Monsieur (the King's brother) is discounting his reign." We are glad to see that Mr. Hone is about to publish an account, and to illustrate it with his admir-

able wood cuts, of the "pious fraud" so basely practised upon a young and unprotected female: his title is excellent: "The Miraculous Host, tortured by the Jew, under the reign of Philip le Bel in 1290; being the legend which converted the Daughters of Douglas Loveday, Esq. under the reign of Louis the Eighteenth in 1821." How much does that simple contrast of dates speak in regard to the wretched mummeries which bigotry and imposture would force upon an enlightened and educated people like the French!—*Examiner*.

Reply to Lord Byron.—Mr. Southey's Reply to Lord Byron is a curious specimen of renegade warfare. The Laureate is a bad hand at a defence, and never knows when it is most to his advantage to be silent. In the present instance he sets out with some very far-fetched attempts at cool pleasantry (some of his phrases require chemical annotation to be understood by the public,) and goes on to deprecate the "virulent personalities which disgrace our current literature." This principle he presently illustrates by launching into a savage and abusive tirade against his antagonist! The epithets of "viperous"—"malignant"—"vulgar"—"rancorous"—"indecent"—"Satanic"—form the pith and substance of the latter paragraphs of this precious effusion of calm and contemptuous innocence! But all this while not a word about his apostasy and the hissing furor of his intolerance. These were Lord Byron's principal charges against him; and to these not a word does he answer, unless indeed we may consider him as doing so in the passage where he speaks of "many parents" having approved of his dealing out damnation among his political opponents. He does not spare abundant compliments to his own mighty powers as a great public Moralist and Censor. If you will take his own word, he has an especial faculty of "inflicting the whip and the branding iron." A stone out of his sling, he assures us, has hit the "great Goliath" of his adversaries on the forehead; and he has also fixed the name of the aforesaid Goliath "high upon a gibbet, for reproach and ignominy!" And all this lofty morality and pure virtue from one who is an apostate from the cause of liberty and patriotism to that of interest and servility—a man who has poured out the spleen and consciousness of his own mind in raging abuse of his old friends and fellow-Reformers,—and writes verses to "the best of Princes" (for the time being) to the tune of one hundred pounds a year! Mr. Southey says he does not mind the phrase of "*scribbler of all work*" which Lord Byron has applied to him, because it will not stick; but he is sure that his own modest and liberal invention of "Satanic School" will stick; that is to say, to the persons who have the impudence to hold fast to opinions which he,—Robert Southey, Esq. LL. D. Poet Laureate, Member of the Spanish Academy, of the Royal Institute, &c. &c. &c.—has cast off. Yes, indeed, it will stick, Master Robert Southey; but to whom? Not to any number of men of virtue and talent whom a hired renegade chooses to abuse, because they do not think Boroughmongering the best mode of governing a great people, or a close connection with foreign Tyrants, the most honourable thing in the world for the descendants of Milton and Hampden; to such men a stupid charge of diabolism will not stick, but the phrase will live as long as Mr. Southey, a memento of the profligate want of principle, the cowardly ferocity, the odious malice, the wretched temper, and the ruined mind of the unhappy apostate, who could go on abusing and calumniating, till he was black in the face, every body who held the opinion of his own better days!—*Examiner*.

Cromwell's Standard.—When his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited the Dock-yard at Chatham, a few days since, he was shown Cromwell's standard, supposed to be the only one remaining in the kingdom. Its ancient simplicity and good preservation excited the attention of his Royal Highness. When his late Majesty visited the yard in 1781, it was shown to him, and he expressed a desire that particular care might be taken of it. The flag is red, 21 feet by 15, having on it St. George's cross (red) on a white field, and the Irish harp (yellow) on a blue field, the shield surrounded by branches of the palm and laurel.—*Kentish Chronicle*.

London, Jan. 17, 1822.—The Minutes of Evidence taken by the Committee of the City on the disturbances at Knightsbridge are published. They consist of seventy folio pages, and are therefore not easily transferred into our columns. Suffice it, therefore, at present to say, that they fully bear out the report with respect to the conduct of the Sheriff. Rational men could draw no other conclusion from such a body of testimony. The wonder is, from whom Lord Bathurst could have inquired, or what kind of investigation his must have been, from which he could form any opinion different from that of the Committee. It is seldom that men seeking the same thing do not, somehow or other, cross each other in the search; yet the investigation of the City, at which upwards of thirty witnesses were examined, nowhere meets or jostles with that of his Lordship. It is a totally distinct narrative.

The Secretary of the American Treasury has addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the annual report on the state of the public finances. As there are some of the official tribe amongst ourselves, who, though not very prone to be enlightened by the fruits of their own experience or observation, may, nevertheless, be shamed by the living example of their neighbours, we transcribe for their use a few brief statements of figures from the above-mentioned document, with a remark or two in the way of comparison between the financial management and prospects of the United States and of a Government nearer home.

The whole estimated expenditure of the American Government, for the year 1822 now commencing, is less than 15,000,000 of dollars; or considerably less than 3,500,000*l.* sterling. This covers the charges of the Civil List, the Army, the Navy, and the interest of the debt; and constitutes about one eighteenth part of the annual outlay of the English Government, under the same heads.

1. The civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, head of charge, amounts to above 1,600,000 dollars, not near so much as 400,000*l.*, not half so much as the cost of his Majesty's own household establishment here—a disproportion which, after making due allowances for the excess of pageantry, which always has existed, and some of which doubtless ought to exist, between a monarchy, however limited, and a republic, may still justly give rise to very serious reflections among the thinking members of this impoverished and distressed community.

2d. The interest on the debt of the United States, including also a sum for the reimbursing the holders of a certain portion and description of it, does not exceed 5,700,000 dollars, or about 1,270,000*l.*

3d. Besides the above sum, there is a clear and real sinking fund of about 4,300,000 dollars,—equal to more than one-fourth of the whole annual expenditure; and equivalent to one twentieth part of the whole unredeemed debt: whereas the real sinking fund of this country does not, we apprehend, on the highest calculation, much exceed 1-300th.

4th. Again; the military service of the United States, including ordnance, fortifications, and pensions, is stated at a little more than five millions of dollars—actually less, if we remember right, than our ordnance estimates alone.

The charge for the American navy, which includes not merely the vessels building, so formidable for their size and force, but the squadrons which keep the sea in all parts of the world, and which maintain with so much vigour and efficiency the commercial rights of American citizens, and the honour of the national flag, is estimated at the modest sum of 2,450,000 dollars or less than 700,000*l.* sterling.

Let the country Gentlemen of England look to this, and see how nations, whose wisdom is but of yesterday, accommodate their actions to their means and their resources.—*Times*.

The Marquis of Cholmondeley entertained a party of his distinguished friends at dinner yesterday, (Jan. 29) at Cholmondeley House, Piccadilly.

Windsor, January 15.—On Friday, the 11th instant, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester paid a morning visit to the Princess Augusta at Frogmore, and returned to Bagshot-park to dinner. Yesterday her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta took an airing, and paid a morning visit to the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester at Bagshot-park. Her Royal Highness returned to Frogmore in the evening.

On Saturday evening the King had a glee party at his Palace at Brighton.

Tuesday being the Duke of Gloucester's birthday, the Duke and Duchess received the compliments of the neighbouring nobility and gentry at Bagshot-park, and in the evening had a select party to dinner. Their Royal Highnesses' tradesmen in London illuminated their houses.

The DUBLIN EVENING POST, from which we copied the account of the Lord Mayor's entertainment, omitted to give the following tribute paid by the new Viceroy to his new colleague Lord Londonderry: it is but fair to supply the omission. Upon the health of the Marquis of Londonderry being given, the DUBLIN MORNING POST states that "His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant said, 'Let me add a word to the toast—Our determined and best friend. He is one of the most zealous, determined, and best friends to Ireland to my knowledge.' (great applause.)"

Yesterday the despatches for St. Helena, Bombay, and China, by the ship MACQUEEN, Captain J. Walker, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up in addition to those already engaged for the Company's service, viz.—COLDSTREAM, 733 tons; ASTELL, 871; WARREN HASTINGS, 1064; DORSETSHIRE, 1200; WINCHELSEA, 1331.

Credit.—Peter the First, King of Portugal, to restrain luxury, and prevent the ruin of families, absolutely forbade all his subjects to buy or sell any of their commodities without immediate payment, and made the second commission of that offence death!

Political Law.—The Assize Court of Lyons recently tried an author of the name of Manchrat, for uttering seditious ories. The accused conducted his own defence, and pleaded his cause in verse: it concluded with this couplet:—

Il a chante Bacchus, les guerriers et l'Amour,
Et, selon votre arret, il chantera votre cour.

The jury declared him *not guilty*, and he was liberated to fulfil his pledge!

Greenland Dove.—A few days ago a small water-fowl was found, nearly dead, not far from Keswick, supposed to have been blown out of its latitude by the late hurricanes. It is in the possession of Mr. Isaac Senby, of Keswick, and appears to be a "Greenland dove."—*Westmorland Gazette*.

Fortune.—We have heard that all the instruments of coercion formerly used in Lichester gaol, such as thumb-screws, body-irons, male and female stocks, &c. have been laid aside by Mr. Hardy, the present keeper, who considers them as unnecessary.

S. R. Lushington, Esq. M. P. entertained a large party at dinner yesterday, (Jan. 29) and has issued cards for another meeting on Saturday next.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the same was observed with the usual public demonstration of joy. The Royal Standard was hoisted at an early hour upon the spires of the various churches in the metropolis, the bells of which alternately rang a merry peal, and at one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a Royal Salute. A butt of strong beer was also distributed amongst the populace at Whitehall, to drink the King's health; and the Public Offices observed the day as a holiday.—*Morning Herald*, January 30.

Loss of the Juliana.

**AFFECTING PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE JULIANA
EAST-INDIAMAN.**

(From a Correspondent.)

The following account of this melancholy event has been collected from one of the survivors:—The JULIANA, Capt. Ogilvie, reached the Downs on her voyage from Calcutta, on Friday, the 21st of December, 1821, and after having put Mrs. Ogilvie on shore at Deal, and received a pilot, proceeded for the river, but was forced by stress of weather to anchor in Margate roads, from whence she was driven with the loss of two anchors and cables, on the morning of Sunday the 23d, and, from want of skill in the pilot, grounded on a sand-bank called the Kentish Knock, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. As the sea was raging with great violence, the mainmast was immediately cut away in order to lighten and ease the ship, and about with two men in her was lowered down; but the boat had scarcely touched the water when it was dashed to pieces, and both the men were killed.

At this time there were on board about 40 souls, including the Captain and his brother, both lieutenants in the navy, Mr. Graham, the surgeon, a maid-servant, and a female child, passengers from Calcutta. As there was no hope of moving the ship, the long boat was provided with provisions, water, and a compass, with a view of quitting the vessel; but the wind having gone down with the ebbing of the tide, and the carpenter having reported favourably of the state of the ship, it was determined to delay their departure till the following day, in the hope that vessels would put off to their assistance, and that they would thereby be enabled to save a part of the cargo.

From this fatal resolution arose all the misery that ensued, for, had they quitted the ship at this moment, an object that could have been effected without difficulty, the sea upon the bank at ebb-tide being comparatively smooth, there is no manner of doubt that they would all have made the shore in safety; but the opportunity now lost never again returned.

In the evening, the violence of the wind increasing, the tide rose with frightful impetuosity, and the very first wave that broke over the ship shattered the long-boat to pieces, and carried away all the bulwarks. The men were now obliged to take shelter on the bowsprit or the highest part of the quarter deck, to avoid being washed overboard, where they remained till the tide retiring gave them an opportunity to seek between decks a short cessation of suffering, and to recruit their wearied bodies with refreshment or such repose as was possible to be taken under such circumstances.

The Captain alone could by no persuasion be induced to quit the deck, where he continued during the whole of this dreadful night. He must have seen that escape became every moment more doubtful; and with what anguish must he in such moments have reflected upon the wife from whom he had so recently parted, for his dotting mother and other dear relatives whom he was never more to behold!

During the night pieces of canvass and rope dipped in tar were burnt at the top of the mast, in the hope that some passing ship might see, and relieve them in their extremity. A raft was also constructed, and morning was looked for with the most heart-rending anxiety. With the morning came the tide, nothing abated in violence. One wave swept from the deck the surgeon and the young female, and at the same instant dashed the maid-servant against the rudder, and literally shattered her head to pieces! The fate of Mr. Graham, a most amiable man, was singularly affecting. He had been ill during the greater part of the voyage, and had a presentiment, which he often expressed, that he should never see London again; nor could he be either laughed or reasoned out of this opinion. When the ship made the Downs, Captain Ogilvie endeavoured most kindly to persuade him to go on shore at Deal, but could not prevail; and thus a valuable man was lost, upon whom a mother and two sisters, now resident in Ireland, depended entirely for support. Immediately after Mr. Graham had been swept overboard, Mr. Edward Ogilvie, having ascended the mizen top, the mast gave way, and he was precipitated amongst the pieces of wreck with which the ship was surrounded, and killed! The body was recovered and placed upon deck, at the foot of his unhappy brother, whose agonies at this moment the writer who witnessed the scene would think it absurd to attempt to describe.

Many persons were now lying dead about the deck, having been either struck by spars or killed by excess of fatigue, and no sooner appearing, at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the Captain told the crew that all further exertion on board was useless, and that they had better endeavour to save themselves by quitting the wreck as speedily as possible. Accordingly, about twenty got upon the raft, which had scarcely left the vessel when it was overturned by the fury of the waves, and no more than six men regained their station, the rest having

all sunk. The Captain and two or three were still on board, when the sea having forced an opening in the bottom of the ship, she immediately filled, and her decks blew up: the hull fell to pieces, and in a few minutes the whole was one universal ruin. With great difficulty the raft, with the six survivors, cleared the masses of wreck with which it was surrounded. This was accomplished about 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon. In the course of the night four of the six died. The two who remained were picked up by a fishing boat on Tuesday, when wholly exhausted by suffering.

When the raft drifted from the wreck, Captain Ogilvie was seen clinging to the quarter gallery, and must have perished in a few moments. Why he did not endeavour to save himself on the raft, can be now only matter of opinion; but the great probability is, that the high sense of duty which led him often to declare, that in such situations the captain should always be the last on board, must have induced him to remain till escape became impossible. He was a man of extraordinary talent, and was early distinguished by the immortal Nelson. He was signal officer on board the VICTORY at the battle of Trafalgar, and had subsequently seen much service as first lieutenant of a large frigate. Many can bear testimony to his excellence as an officer, and the sorrow of an extensive circle of friends speaks the estimation in which he was held by all who knew him in domestic life.

ARMY DEATHS, FOR 1821.

Lieutenant General.—W. Popham, East India Company's Army, London, 20th February 1821.

Major General.—Baron Honsstedt, late German Legion, 31st Oct. 1821
Colonels.—Danlop, Renfrew militia 15th November 1822; Teely East India Company's Army, India, November 1821. Griffiths, do India, June; C. Mackenzie, do do 8th May 1821.

Lieutenant Colonels.—P. Douglas, East India Company's Army, England, 16th March 1821; Gifford, do India, 13th April 1821; Saxon, do England, 22d April 1821; Dalrymple, do Madras, 12th May 1821; Noth, 21st foot, Demarara, 23d August 1821. De Fragstain, half-pay, Brunswick Infantry, 27th September 1821.

Majors.—Don. Mackay, East India Company's Army, India 27th, May 1820; C. Sealy, do India, 29th June 1820; Scott, do do 11th August 1820; Powell, do England, 31st do 1820; Bond, do India, 10th September 1820; Greene, do do 30th September 1820; Mathews, do do 5th October 1820; McDowall, do do 7th November 1820; Mason, do do 2d December 1820; Hare, do do 4th May 1821; H. W. Sealy, do do 13th May 1821; Pasley, do England, 20th June 1821; Patison, of the late 8th Royal Veteran Battalion, previously of 29th foot; E. Baron Græber, half-pay 1st light dragoons German Legion; F. Baron Marchalk, half-pay 4th line German Legion; Rossi, half-pay Corsican Rangers.

Captains.—Hon. S. Douglas, 6th dragoons, Moorhouse, 65th Col. hab, Bombay, 4th May 1821; Anderson, 1st West India Regt. St. Lucia 19th August 1821; Smith, retired, 3rd veteran battalion, Guernsey, 5th September 1821; Sinclair, half-pay 30th foot; G. Anderson, half-pay 2d Garrison Battalion; Lime Grove, Lancashire, 31st July 1821; M'Dermott, half-pay 1st provincial battalion of militia, 19th August 1821; Savignac, half-pay Dillon's regiment; De St. Laurent, half-pay Corsican, rangers; Testaferrata, half-pay Malta regiment.

Lieutenants.—Wetherhall, 2d battalion 1st foot, Tanjore, Madras, 22d June 1821; Rowlands, 21st foot, St. Dominique; Crabb, 40th foot, Ireland, November 1821; Phynix, 2nd Ceylon Regiment; G. Robinson, sappers and miners, Carlisle, 23rd October 1820; Lempiet half-pay Royal Engineers, Alicante, 20th December, 1820; Stinton, half-pay 4th foot, London, November 1821; Stuart, half-pay 89th foot, Aberdeen, 22d September 1821; Sadler, half-pay 1st Prov. Bn. of Mil. 19th October 1821; Lichtenberger, half-pay 4th Line German Legion, Wiesbaden, 6th October 1821; Von Thieschwitz, half-pay Brunswick Infantry; Don. M'Intosh, (Quarter Master of Dumfries militia) at Dumfries 20th April 1821.

Cornet.—Fead, half-pay 22d Dragoons.

Ensigns.—Leckey, 73d foot, Galle, Trincomalee, Ceylon, 1st May 1821; Irvine, half-pay 34th foot, Irvine's Town, Ireland, 20th September 1821; Nason, half-pay 56th foot; Pierse, half-pay 1st Irish Brig, Ireland, 22d May 1821.

Paymaster.—Kerr, 1st Dragoons, Radipole 17th November 1821.

Quarter-master.—Sweeny, half-pay, 17th Dragoons, Maryborough, Ireland, 19th September, 1821.

Medical Department.—Inspector Dr. W. Hussey, Caps of Good Hope, 15th September, 1821; Staff Surgeon Gilder, Africa, 15th August, 1821; Surgeon Haskins, 2d West India Regiment, Africa, 31st August, 1821; Assistant Surgeon Gray, 80th foot, on march to Poonamalee, Madras, 17th May, 1821; Assistant Surgeon Thalacker, half-pay, 21st Dragoons, German Legion; Hospital Assistant R. S. Gillespie, in the River Gambia, 4th August, 1821.

Commissariat Department.—Deputy Assistant Commissary General Stokes, at Dominique.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—809—

Mr. Loveday.

This gentleman, who is referred to in our paper of yesterday, has presented a petition to the Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the conversion of his daughters to the Catholic faith. This petition has been published and circulated in the French capital as a pamphlet. The title is as follows:—

Petition to the Chamber of Deputies, by Mr. Douglas Loveday, an Englishman and a Protestant, complaining of the RAPT DE SEDUCTION (enticing away) of his two daughters and his niece, in a seminary of education in which he had placed them at Paris; and in which the credulity of these young persons was abused by means of superstitious terrors, beatings, and false miracles, for the purpose of suddenly converting them to CATHOLICISM, in the absence, without the knowledge, and contrary to the wish of their parents.

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum!"—*Lucret.*

"Corrumperet et corrumpi."—*Tacit.*

The following is the petition of Mr. Loveday:—

To the Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

I am a foreigner; I came to France on the faith of treaties, and under the protection of the law of nations. I have faithfully observed the laws of the country; and yet my most sacred rights and dearest affections have been violated: and amidst the misfortune that overwhelms me, I find no authority to which I can turn for protection. I am reduced to the necessity of appealing to the first body of the State—to the Deputies of the French nation—to obtain the satisfaction to which I am entitled.

I am an Englishman and a Protestant; and I came to France in 1810, confidently relying on the peace which existed between the two nations. I became a proprietor on the faith of the laws which permit foreigners to acquire property, and I even obtained from his Majesty the enjoyment of the civil rights, which relieved me from the law of reciprocity. I carried with me to France my two children, in order to educate them, on the faith of a legislature which professed to protect all doctrines, and without foreseeing the possibility that any religious intrigue might forcibly separate me from a part of my family. My hopes have been deceived. Men who profess to be converts, have deprived me of one of my daughters in the bloom of life. A convent, or rather a haunt, withdraws her from my tenderness and my counsels; I am prohibited from seeing her; no magistrate is willing to assist me. I am reduced to despair. Deign to listen to me.

I have two daughters, who were the pride of their father, and who inspired me with the most gratifying hopes. The graces of youth, the endowments of nature, the fortune which awaited them, every advantage which seemed calculated to ensure their happiness and my own, served only to tempt the false zeal of those who have snatched them from me, and to hurl one of them into the abyss, whence I am vainly striving to rescue her.

Being obliged to return to England in June, 1816, I placed my daughters in a boarding-school kept by Mademoiselle Ernestine Reboul, of whose rectitude and virtue I had received the highest character. I believed my confidence to be well placed; and in this persuasion I sent to the same establishment my niece, the eldest daughter of my brother, the Governor of Benares, and a Major-General in the British army.

It was expressly agreed upon with the mistress of the boarding-school, that the education of my children was to be confined solely to accomplishment; and Mademoiselle Reboul entered into a solemn engagement not to endeavour in any way to disturb the religious faith in which they had been brought up.

Without apprehension concerning their fate, I remained in a deceitful security; while under the cloak of a sacred promise the confidence of a wretched father was abused.

In July, 1821, I wrote to my daughters, informing them that on my return to Paris I intended to take them from the school. I then received from Mademoiselle Reboul a letter, in which she complained of the injury her interests would sustain by my removing all the three young ladies at once. She begged that I would at least leave my niece, who is younger than my daughters, to finish her education; and she added, that I should do her injustice if I entertained any apprehension on the score of religion.* Thus she endeavoured to set my conscience at rest at the very moment when, as it will be seen, she was perverting that of my children!

I entertained no distrust. On my return to Paris, in the month of September, I questioned my daughters, as I was accustomed to do, concerning their religious principles. Already initiated in the art of dissimulation, they replied, with apparent sincerity, that they followed the religion in which they had been educated.

I soon explained to them some views which I had formed respecting them; and then fell the veil which had hitherto concealed the dark

intrigue, and I beheld the full extent of a misfortune which I had not even suspected.

On the 23d of October, my two daughters declared to me that they were Roman Catholics, and that their firmness and faith were not to be shaken.

The feelings which this terrible avowal excited in my mind may be better conceived than described! My confidence was deceived, my family seduced, and the rights which religion, nature, and the law had given me were violated. As a Protestant, my conscience was wounded in its most sensible point; as a father, my heart was lacerated in its tenderest affections; all my notions of religion, honour, liberty, and justice, revolted at the idea of so cruel a violation of the most venerable and sacred rights.

Still, however, I moderated my feelings, and entered upon a correspondence with my children; and I now learned the extreme degree in which their youth, inexperience, and credulity, had been imposed on.

Their conversion had been effected in the space of a fortnight. And what had they learned? What idea had they acquired of the new dogmas in which they had been initiated?

Odious superstition, which seems destined to plunge France once more into the gloom of ignorance and the horrors of fanaticism! Deputies of a nation on which such brilliant lights have shone, and which has given birth to so many great men, would you credit it? It is the history of a Jew and a prostitute tormented by the apparition of a bleeding Host suspended over their heads! Such are the ridiculous fables, the absurd miracles, worthy to adorn the legends of a people degraded by superstition, which imbecility and deception can alone believe and promulgate; and which the enlightened followers of your religion reject with indignation and contempt: these are the lessons which mistaken or designing men teach their unfortunate proselytes—such is the doctrine which they inculcate!

Not satisfied with raking up the shameful monuments of fanaticism and ignorance, they seek to render the present age the accomplice of their gross errors and impious designs; and the account of the pretended miracles now performing at Amiens is one of the means which have been resorted to to work on the minds of my daughters.

Abusing the most sacred weapons, these converts revived in the recollection of my daughters certain passages of Scripture; and by the aid of the holy text, thus perverted by their worthless masters, my unfortunate children disputed with their father the sacred authority which he received from God.

I determined to remove them. For the space of a week I persevered in addressing to them such arguments as I thought best calculated to produce an impression on them. I found imaginations exalted—spirits awed by the image of everlasting damnation—souls subdued and exhausted by superstitious terrors!

I had the happiness to succeed with my youngest daughter. I redoubled my efforts with respect to the eldest; but in vain. The lessons she had received had left the deepest impression on her mind.

Still I could not believe that Mademoiselle Reboul, the mistress of the school, had knowingly been an accomplice in these infamous conversions; and, in letters dictated by her, my daughter succeeded in persuading me that she had taken no part in the affair.

Under this conviction, I suffered my niece to remain seven days longer in the boarding-school. Being younger than my daughters, the work of iniquity had not yet been consummated with respect to her; but I soon learned a lesson from fatal experience. My intention of removing her was known; the prey was about to escape from those who had seized it; they availed themselves of the time which I afforded them, led on as I was by a blindness with which I reproach myself, and a fatality which I could not resist.

I removed my daughters on the 3d of November. On the 5th my niece was baptized; on the 6th confirmed; on the 8th she communicated. "In four days (said she to me) I have performed the most important actions of my life, which require months of preparation!"

I return to my eldest daughter, and I henceforth abstain from all reflection; the facts speak sufficiently.

On the 10th of November she left my house clandestinely, while all the family was asleep, leaving a note, in which she appointed to meet me at Mademoiselle Reboul's. Thither I went. Mademoiselle Reboul affected the most perfect ignorance of all that had happened; and, joining insult to perfidy, she reproached me in the most offensive manner with having taken away my children. At this moment she received a letter from my daughter, which stated that she would not come to her house; that she was in a place of safety, and was happy.

I had intercepted some letters from my daughter, and had found that she maintained a correspondence with some person whose name I have not been able to discover. In vain I demanded from Mademoiselle

* Letter dated August 7, 1821.

who this person was; I could only learn that my daughter had made him a present, which the mistress charged to her account. I was not able to learn of what this present consisted; my daughter in a letter to Mademoiselle Reboul said that she hoped he had been presented with *her heart*, referring to the person before alluded to. I know not what mystic meaning is concealed in these obscure words.

Let any one picture to himself the mortal anguish which I felt respecting the fate of my daughter. The next morning I returned to Mademoiselle Reboul; I conjured her to inform me what had become of my child—to tell me whether she was living or dead. The prayers of a despairing father had not power, to reach her heart: she replied that my daughter had eloped from her house, and that I might seek her where I pleased.

This insensibility did not permit me any longer to doubt that Mademoiselle Reboul had sported with my credulity, and that she had herself managed the intrigue of which I was the victim. I removed my niece from the school. I was then ignorant that she had received three sacraments in four days! I succeeded in making her confess the whole truth. I learnt that from the moment when Mademoiselle Reboul was aware of my determination to remove my children, she began to work on their minds, holding out to them the prospect of damnation, if they did not embrace the Catholic religion. Mademoiselle Reboul soon betrayed herself. She wrote to my niece, and the letter fell into my hands. It was filled with hypocritical counsels, and the most reprehensible insinuations. The conduct of this worthless woman was exposed, and the abuse of confidence of which she had been guilty completely proved.

The mind of my unfortunate niece was in a most pitiable state. Tormented by ideas of profanation and sacrilege—persuaded that she could not escape the punishments of the world to come—assailed by terrors which haunted her in the night, and prevented her from enjoying rest—possessed by the gloomy despair of superstition, she wished to abandon father, mother, sister, rank, and fortune. Such was the terrible result of the suggestions, to which she had been exposed.

From this moment I knew the whole extent of the plot which had deprived me of a part of my family. Some letters which I possess, and others which I have placed in the hands of the King's Attorney, and which that magistrate doubtless will not refuse to return to me, informed me what springs had been set in motion, what perfidious stratagems had been resorted to.

Infamy doubtless belongs to crime; not to the courageous voice of the accuser, or the complaint of the victim! However, I shall abstain from mentioning names which I believe to be respectable. I will not exhibit in my sad story princes of the church, prelates placed near the throne! One of them especially, who has been represented to me as the principal author of my misfortunes. I spare religion and morality the shame of being introduced into those scenes of infamy.

I made useless efforts to recover my daughter. I applied to an advocate, who promised to speak to the King's attorney. In the mean time, I received a letter from my child, which bore the post-mark of *Amiens*. It being perceived that I was not the dupe of this pretended removal of my daughter, and that I was about to apply for the aid of the English Ambassador to discover the place of her concealment, I received at the expiration of a fortnight, another letter which bore the post-mark of *Ostend*. At the same time, a letter from my niece, which I had intercepted, gave me reason to suppose that my daughter had retired into an association called *La Maternité, ou les Enfants trouvés* (the Foundlings); but I do not very distinctly recollect this particular. I transmitted these letters to the King's Attorney, and received an answer from that magistrate. He had inquired into the affair. He told me that Mademoiselle Reboul had acted fairly. He observed that my daughter was 21 years of age, and added that it was a delicate and difficult affair.

I was a father, and I was applying to the Magistrate, whom the law charges to protect me, for assistance to recover my daughter! I may spare my reflections: you must have anticipated them.

I found in the Commissary of Police, of the first arrondissement, to whom I made my declaration, the zeal which I had in vain sought for elsewhere. He called on the King's Attorney, and returned himself to inform me that that Magistrate would come to an explanation with the Prefect of Police. At the same time I had recourse to the English Ambassador. A separation of thirty-five years had not effaced me from his recollection. I found in him a protector, a friend. I was consoled, and my hopes revived.

Time, however, gave birth to new alarms. I uselessly awaited the effects of the protection due to me from the French Magistracy; and I received from the English Embassy a piece of information, on the 8th of December, which made me forget all my previous misery.

Mr. Vaughan, the Secretary of the Ambassador, informed me that my daughter was found. She was in the hands of M. Jerningham, a gentleman whose family was originally English, a Catholic, but one of

those men who honour a religion which so many others abuse, and who absolve it from the crimes which are committed in its name.

My daughter did not hesitate to deliver herself up to him, because he was a Catholic; but her heart was now so hardened, that she would no longer acknowledge her father, because he professed a different faith!

M. Jerningham delivered her up to me on the evening of the 12th of December; but she refused to accompany me. Until one o'clock in the morning, I remained waiting for her at the gate, endeavouring to overcome her repugnance thro' the meditation of her brother. Tenderness and authority, prayers and commands, all were unavailing. The voices of those who had seduced her still resounded in her heart; and superstition, which hovered around her, armed her soul against the impression of nature.

Finally, at two o'clock in the morning, I extorted from her a promise that she would go home with me at two in the afternoon—a promise which she mentally disavowed, and secretly swore to violate. Already was she skilled in the too-well known art of her instructors, of making a cloak of the interests of Heaven in order to break a promise. Upon this understanding I left her to pass the night at the house of M. Jerningham.

Before the family rose she had succeeded in escaping. M. Jerningham, who had pledged herself to answer for her safe keeping, threatened to denounce to the authorities all those who had contributed to her elopement, if she were not brought back to his house in two hours. The firmness of an honorable man terrified the guilty: at two o'clock she was restored to him, and at four he delivered her up to me.

Let it be judged whether I wished to exercise a tyrannic control over her conscience—whether I claimed too great an authority. I promised not to constrain her in the exercise of her new religion, and I kept my word. The next morning at eight o'clock her brother accompanied her to the church of the Assumption to hear mass. At four o'clock I went out, hoping that I had taken from her all pretext for flying from me.

I deceived myself. In the evening she eloped for the third time. During three days I was ignorant of the place of her retreat. On the 17th of December I was put in possession of a letter, written by Madame Marie Sophie, Superior of the convent of the *Congregation de Notre Dame, Rue de Sevre, No. 6*. The letter was addressed to an English lady. The Superior stated, that a young person, Mademoiselle Emilia Loveday, had come to her establishment to claim hospitality; and she (the Superior) wished to know what her parents intended to do for her.

I sent, in consequence, my youngest daughter to the convent. By accident she was dressed in the same manner as her sister. A novice, named Clemence, who apparently had not yet been instructed in the part she ought to play, exclaimed, upon seeing her, that it must be her sister who had taken refuge in the convent! My youngest daughter asked to see her sister; but Clemence having reported this request to the Superiors, and having learnt from them how indiscreet her frankness had been, returned to my youngest daughter, and informed her that she had been deceived, and that the young person of whom she had intended to speak had been for a long time in the convent, and was not more than 15 years of age.

It was necessary to abandon these wretched subterfuges, when the Superior was informed that her letter was in my possession. She then confessed that my daughter was in her house.

Hitherto my person had been respected, but henceforth you will behold me the object of vexation, of which, however, I would not complain if they did not serve the better to make known my persecutors; wounded in the most powerful sentiment of nature, could I be sensible of any thing which regarded myself alone.

On two following days I went to the convent, and on both occasions a father, who sought to recover his daughter, was arrested by the military force under the direction of a Commissary of Police.

Once I was sent back after my arrest, having vainly demanded to be taken to the prefecture, in the hope of finding more justice and compassion in a more elevated tribunal.

The second time the scene was still more remarkable. I was accompanied by my son, my youngest daughter, and my niece. The door of the convent was shut against us, and we were constituted prisoners. The Commissary of Police arrived; he remained shut up for three quarters of an hour with my daughter, leaving me and my children in a chamber without a fire, guarded by soldiers. The Commissary afterwards returned, interrogated me and went so far as to refuse to insert in the *process verbal* which I was compelled to sign, all my answers, and the terms in which they were made.

Finally, under four bayonets I secured to my daughter a pension to enable her to remain in a house in which she was detained against my will!

Have I not been sufficiently outraged? And can I find expressions capable of characterising such a situation?

Gentlemen, my statement will appear to you incredible; and yet how can you refuse to believe a father who complains of a child whom he fondly loves? Is it not obvious that his heart must have been a thousand times torn with anguish before he could speak an accusing word against her? My daughter has become the instrument of the persecutions which I have described. It was she who desired the Commissary of Police to come; she uttered imprecations and calumnies against her family. When the bayonets surrounded me, I saw a smile on her lips. Great God! How powerful must have been the seductions exercised on my unfortunate child to extinguish in her all the sentiments of nature, to pervert her heart, and to bring her to that degree of insensibility that she could insult by a smile the sorrows and the despair of her father? Alas! during the whole of her previous life, I had beheld her the model of virtue, affection, and filial piety!

My other visits to the convent, without being attended by the same circumstances, were not less cruel. They were limited to 30 minutes, and I was only permitted to see my child through a grating. During the greater part of this short time, I could not address a word to her; I saw her surrounded by perfidious counsellors; I heard them uttering calumnies against me; and, to fill up the measure of my anguish, these calumnies were repeated by my daughter!

In vain did I request that a precise hour should be appointed in which I could see her alone, without giving trouble to the Society, or deranging the conversations destined to complete her seduction. Even that favor I could not obtain.

I implored the civil and religious Authorities; I applied to the Prefect of the Police, but received no answer. I waited on the Official; from the 22d of December I solicited an audience of the Archbishop, but could obtain nothing.

Such, gentlemen, is the relation of the greatest misfortunes that can befall a father. I am ready to prove to you all that I have stated. I demand justice; and surely my cause is so sacred, I cannot fail to obtain it from you.

My daughter is taken from me—if not by violence, at least by means still more dangerous, since the characters of those means are less distinct, and they are therefore more difficult to be guarded against—by means which your laws do not punish with less severity. The crime committed with respect to her is the *rapt de seduction*.

And by whom has she been seduced? By the mistress of the boarding-school to whose care I entrusted her! A base conduct in the profession which she exercises!—an abuse of confidence more cruel than any other. She was to have been my representative with my daughter, and she employed the authority I had given her over my child to turn it against myself! She employed it for the purpose of gaining possession of her mind, and filling it with terrors; she kept me in a state of security while she completed her work; in contempt of her duty, in contempt of the formal engagement she had made on receiving my daughter from my hands, she took advantage of her credulity to inspire her with horror towards the religion which I had given her, and towards myself, and to make her the enemy of her faith, of her father, of her family; and thus is my child lost, perhaps for ever, to him to whom she owes her birth!

Am I to be told that my daughter is of age? She is; but she became so at school; she was under age when I entrusted her to Mademoiselle Rebut; she was under age when the plans of seduction commenced, when her mind was first impressed with these principles which she too faithfully imbibed; she was a young, inexperienced girl, seduced and abused, in the absence of her father, by the very woman to whose care he had confided her! Is there a country on the earth where a deed so infamous is not considered a crime worthy of all the hatred of men, and punishable with all the rigour of the laws?

Sacrilege has been added to perfidy. Holy things have been profaned; that religion of which the mask has been borrowed, is insulted by those who invoke it. In fifteen days my daughters became Catholics; in four, a child of fourteen received in succession sacraments which the greatest saints of our church approaches with terror!

No, no! it is not for the service of religion that such conversions are made! It is to satisfy some ambitious desire, some proselyting passion, and every means appears legitimate which lead to this end; crime itself is veiled under the cloak of false zeal—a garb so often snatched from off the instruments of these sacrilegious intrigues, and with which they still seek to cover themselves!

And how can religion pride itself in these pretended conversions, obtained by means of the most deceitful stories, and the most absurd miracles, which cannot be performed without brutalizing the minds which are to be acted upon; without perverting the heart; without substituting fanaticism and delirium for natural feelings, in these works of

darkness, of error, and deceit, which must recoil upon those with whom they have originated!

The true convert does not need to mark his adoption of a new religion by the disregard of social virtues and family duties! He does not abjure, along with his former faith, the duty he owes to the author of his being! He does not purchase the worthless applause of some fanatics, by meriting the contempt of all men of sense and true piety.

The respect for paternal authority mixes itself with respect for the Divinity. Filial piety is a religious duty, and the most agreeable of all in the eyes of a beneficent Creator, who has himself engraved it on our hearts. In the eye of religion, as of the world, eternal malediction is the most terrible affliction. This is the language of all times, all places, and all faiths.

Here I not only invoke the interest of families, but of religion. It is not incredulity, but intolerance which gives it the severest wounds. But I may venture to assert, that of all known persecutions, no one is more cruel than that which I point out—more capable of destroying the influence of religion among men, who cease to be just when they are driven to despair, and cannot distinguish between religion itself and the frightful abuse which is made of it.

By all fathers my language will be understood. The dungeons of the inquisition never plunged an unfortunate victim into an agony of soul so terrible as I feel at the idea of my daughter being seduced from the faith of her ancestors—torn from my affection—and, to complete the horror of my recollections, detesting her father, who weeps for her errors, and only wishes to pardon her.

If France tolerates so shameful a violation of all that men hold most dear and sacred, foreigners must fly from this land. It will be in vain to display to them its advantages and its claims to the admiration of other nations; the man who feels his own dignity will never stop in a country where the rights of paternal authority are trampled under foot—where fanaticism penetrates into the bosom of families to disturb their peace—where conscience is not allowed to be an impenetrable sanctuary.

But one word more. Suppose the son or the daughter of a Catholic carried off from him by proceedings similar to those of which I complain, and made to abjure Catholicism, and embrace the Protestant religion. Could imprecations, anathemas strong enough be formed against an action so horrible? Well! Either liberty of worship and equality of rights are empty sounds, or the same horror ought to attach itself to the act which I have denounced.

Deputies of France,—Having seen my child torn from my arms, the sentiments of nature extinguished in her breast, the sacred arm of religion turned against me, the authority which ought to protect me mute in my defence, for a moment I felt myself without resource; for a moment I said to myself—There is no longer any redress for an injured father in a country which boasts of the virtues of hospitality;—but I turn my eyes towards the representatives of the nation, and I still have hope.

DOUGLAS LOVEDAY,

Paris, Dec. 28.

Rue Godot, No. 1, Boulevard de la Madeleine.

UNPARALLELLED JOURNEY.

Mr. Waldeck, a German, has recently arrived in England from India, and is preparing an account of his travels through Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. Of the authority of his journey there is no doubt. It appears that at the foot of the mountains of the moon, he found an inscribed pillar, erected by a Roman Consul, about the period of the reign of Vespasian. He found a level on the top of those mountains nearly 400 miles broad, on which he discovered a temple of the highest antiquity, and in fine preservation, and still used for religious purposes by the inhabitants. South of the level, he passed a descent of fifty-two days journey, and when advanced about nine days, he found the skeleton of a man, with a telescope slung on his shoulder, marked with the name of Harris and also a chronometer made by Marchand. There were also two other skeletons, and it was supposed the owners perished for want of water. The manuscript is preparing, and the work will speedily appear in London, accompanied by engravings. Mr. Waldeck was accompanied by four European Companions, only one of whom survived the hardships of the journey and now resides in Paris.—*Monthly Magazine*, December 1821.

Note.—We do not attach implicit credit to all that is here stated; but we should be glad, to hear from any of our readers, who could inform us on the subject of Mr. Waldeck's history, as he is said to have arrived in England from India.—Ed.

Mr. Southey's Reply to Lord Byron.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR, Having seen in the Newspapers a note relating to myself, extracted from a recent publication of Lord Byron's, I request permission to reply, through the medium of your Journal.

I come at once to his Lordship's charge, against me, blowing away the abuse with which it is clothed, and evaporating a strong acid in which it is suspended. The residuum then appears to be, that "Mr. Southey, on his return from Switzerland, (in 1817), scattered abroad calumnies, knowing them to be such, against Lord Byron and others." To this, I reply, with a direct and positive denial.

If I had been told in that country that Lord Byron had turned Turk, or Monk of La Trappe—that he had furnished a haven, or endowed a hospital, I might have thought the account, whichever it had been, possible, and repeated it accordingly; passing it, as it had been taken, in the small change of conversation, for no more than it was worth. In this manner I might have spoken of him, as of Baron Geraube, the Green Man, the Indian Jugglers, or any other *figuante* of the time being. There was no reason for any particular delicacy on my part, in speaking of his Lordship: and, indeed, I should have thought any thing which might have reported of him, would have injured his character as little as the story which so greatly annoyed Lord Keeper Guildford, that he had ridden on a rhinoceros. He may ride a rhinoceros, and though every body would stare, no one would wonder. But, making no enquiry concerning him when I was abroad, because I felt no curiosity, I heard nothing, and had nothing to repeat. When I spoke of wonders to my friends and acquaintance on my return, it was of the flying troop at Alpuacht, and the eleven thousands of virgins at Cologne—not of Lord Byron. I sought for no staler subject than St. Ursula.

Once, and once only, in connection with Switzerland, I have alluded to his Lordship: and as the passage was contained in the press, I take this opportunity of restoring it. In the *Quarterly Review*, speaking incidentally of the Jungfrau, I said, "it was the scene where Lord Byron's *Manfred* met the devil and bullied him—though the devil must have won his cause before any tribunal in this world, or the next, if he had not pleaded more feebly for himself, than his advocates, in a cause of canonization, ever pleaded for him."

With regard to "others," whom his Lordship accuses me of calumniating, I suppose he alludes to a party of his friends, whose names I found written in the Album, at Mont Auvvert, with an avowal of Atheism annexed, in Greek, and an indignant comment, in the same language, underneath it. Those names, with that avowal and the comment, I transcribed in my note-book, and spoke of the circumstance on my return. If I had published it, the gentleman in question would not have thought himself slandered, by having that recorded of him which he has so often recorded of himself.

The many opprobrious appellations which Lord Byron has bestowed upon me, I leave as I find them, with the praises he has bestowed upon himself.

How easily is a noble spirit discern'd

From harsh and sulphurous matters, that flies out

In contumelies, makes a noise, and stinks!—B. JOHNSON.

But I am accustomed to such things; and so far from irritating me are the enemies who use such weapons, that, when I hear of their attacks, it is some satisfaction to think that they have thus employed the malignity which must have been employed somewhere, and could not have been directed against any person whom it could possibly molest or injure less. The viper, however venomous in purpose, is harmless in effect, while it is biting at the life. It is seldom, indeed, that I waste a word, or a thought upon those who are perpetually assailing me. But abhorring, as I do, the personalities which disgrace our current literature, and averse from controversy as I am, both by principle and inclination, I make no profession of non-resistance. When the offence, and the offender are such as to call for the whip and the branding-iron, it has been both seen and felt that I can inflict them.

Lord Byron's present exacerbation is evidently produced by an infection of this kind—not by hearsay reports of my conversation, four years ago, transmitted him from England. This cause may be found in certain remarks upon the Satanic school for poetry, contained in my preface to the *Vision of Judgement*. Well would it be for Lord Byron if he could look back upon any of his writings, with as much satisfaction as I shall always do upon what there is said of that flagitious school. Many persons, and parents especially, have expressed their gratitude to me from having applied the branding-iron where it was so richly deserved. The *Edinburgh Reviewer* with that honorable feeling by which his criticisms are so peculiarly distinguished, suppressing the remarks themselves, has imputed them wholly to envy my part. I give him, in this instance, full credit for sincerity: I believe he was equally incapable of

comprehending a worthier motive, or of inventing a worse; and as I have never condescended to depose, in any instance, his pitiful malevolence, I thank him, for having, in this, strait it bare himself, and exhibited it, in its bald, naked, and unadorned deformity.

Lord Byron, like his encomiast, has not ventured to bring the matter of any animadversion into view. He conceals the fact, that they are directed against the authors of blasphemous and lascivious books, against men, who not content with indulging their own vices, labor to make others the slaves of sensuality like themselves—against public panders, who, mingling impurity with lowliness, seek at once to destroy the cement of social order, and to carry, profanation and pollution into private families, and into the hearts of individuals.

His Lordship has thought it not undecorous in him to call me a scribbler of all work. Let the word scribbler pass; it is not an appellation which will stick, like that of the *Satanic School*. But, if a scribbler, how am I one of all work? I will tell Lord Byron what I have not scribbled—what kind of work I have not done. I have never published libels upon my friends and acquaintance, expressed my sorrows for those libels, and called them in during a mood of better mind—and then re-issued them, when the evil spirit, which for a time has been cast out, and returned and taken possession, with seven others, more wicked than himself.—I have never abused the power, of which every author is in some degree possessed, to wound the character of a man or the heart of a woman.—I have never sent into the world a book to which I did not dare affix my name; or which I fear to claim in a Court of Justice, if it were pirated by a knavish bookseller.—I have never manufactured furniture for the brothel. None of these things have I done; none of the foul work by which literature is perverted to the injury of mankind. My hands are clean; there is no "damned spot," upon them—no taint, which, "all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten."

Of the work which I have done, it becomes me not here to speak, save only as relates to the Satanic School, and its Corypheus, the author of *Don Juan*. I have held up that School to public detestation, as enemies to the religion, the institutions, and the domestic morals of their country. I have given them a designation to which their founder and leader answers. I have sent a stone from my sling which has smitten their Goliath in the forehead. I have fastened his name upon the gibbet, for reproach and ignominy, as long as it shall endure.—Take it down who can!

One word of advice to Lord Byron, before I conclude.—When he attacks me again, let it be in rhyme. For one who has so little command of himself, it will be a great advantage that his temper should be obliged to keep time. And while he may still indulge in the same rankness and virulence of insult, the metre will in some degree, seem to lessen its vulgarity.

Kewick, Jan. 5, 1822.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

MARRIAGES.

At Abercorn Manse, on the 7th of January, Dr. James Bryce, Minister of the Scottish Church at Calcutta, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Dr. McKillop.

On the 5th of February, at St. George's Hanover-square, the Earl of Beattie, to Olivia, relict of the late Edward Taite Daltou, Esq. and daughter of Sir John Stevenson.

On the 9th of February, at St. Michael's Church, College-hill, by the Reverend William Henry Springer, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, William Boyd, jun. Esq. of Shamrock Lodge, County of Down, Ireland, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Chris. Nugent, Lord Mayor of London.

BIRTHS.

At Rathkeale, Limerick, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Dick, of the 42d Highlanders, of a son.

In Great King Street, on the 6th of January, Mrs. Mackintosh, of a son.

At Moncrieff House, on the 9th of January, the Lady of Sir David Moncrieff of Moncrieff, Bart. of a son.

On the 13th of January, Mrs. Irving, Prince's Street, of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of A. Macdonell, Esq. of Lochgarry, of a son.

In Melville Street, on the 5th of January, Mrs. John Murray, of a daughter.

At No. 1, Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, on the 11th of January, Mrs. Wylie, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 15th of January, at Park Rigg, parish of Stapleton, Mr. John Graham, farmer, aged 100 years. The deceased served in a cavalry regiment under the Duke of Cumberland, during the rebellion of 1746.

PARLIAMENTARY.

—813—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

A return of the election of two representative peers for Ireland, in the room of the late Marquis of Londonderry and the late Lord Tyrone, was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Lord DACRE inquired whether the noble earl opposite intended soon to propose some measure for the relief of agricultural distress, or whether he had yet prepared any plan on that important subject.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL intimated that it was not his intention to give any notice on the subject to which the noble lord had alluded. A right honourable friend of his, in another place, had stated his intention of bringing forward a measure for the relief of agriculture. As the subject was thus about to undergo the consideration of the other house of Parliament, he thought it would be better to wait until the measure came before their Lordships, than to originate any separate proposition.

Earl SOMERS presented a petition from Wisbeach, in the Isle of Ely, complaining of agricultural distress.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL observed, that as it was very uncertain whether the bill relative to the state of Ireland, which was before the other house of Parliament, could be passed and laid on their Lordships' table in sufficient time for consideration to-night, he did not wish to put their Lordships to the inconvenience of waiting for its being brought up. He should therefore propose that the notice which he had given of a motion for suspending the standing orders should be postponed until to-morrow. This he thought, under the circumstances of the case, would be the most convenient mode before proceeding, particularly as he understood that those noble lords who were desirous of being present when the measure should come before the house had no objection to attend to-morrow. He would therefore move the adjournment of the house till to-morrow, with the understanding that the business on the bill would commence at five o'clock.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN observed, that it was very unusual for the house to meet to consider of any business of importance on the day to which the noble earl proposed to postpone his motion. Under the circumstances, however, which had been stated, he had no objection to meet to-morrow; for he felt, in common with the noble earl, that if such a bill was necessary at all, it could not be passed too soon. He would therefore make no opposition to the motion.

The Earl of Liverpool's notice was then postponed, and their Lordships adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

The house met at one o'clock. At half-past one the SPEAKER declared the house to be adjourned till five o'clock, and proceeded with the members who were present, to carry to his Majesty the address, which had been voted on the preceding day.

At five o'clock the house again met.

THE ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

The SPEAKER was proceeding to state that the house had that morning carried up the address to his Majesty, when—

Lord FOLKESTONE interrupted him, by saying that he was desirous at that time to submit a few observations to the consideration of the house, upon a question which appeared to him of considerable importance. It was well known to be the usual practice for the house to meet at a few minutes before four o'clock, in order, amongst other things, to afford new members an opportunity of taking the oaths prior to their sitting in that house; it not being allowed for them to take the oaths after the hour at four. He understood, however, that the house had that day met at an unusually early hour, and had then adjourned until five o'clock. Now it was evident that by that proceeding those gentlemen who were desirous of taking the oaths would be precluded from so doing. He did not know that there were any gentlemen in that situation, but there might be; and if so, they would thus be prevented from taking a part in the important questions which would that night occupy the attention of the house. He thought that in common fairness to those gentlemen the debate which was expected to take place should be postponed.

The SPEAKER said it was always the practice of that house to adjourn to a nominal hour of the day on which it was to sit. When the house rose before 12 o'clock at night, it adjourned till 10 o'clock the next morning; but when the house continued to sit till after 12 o'clock, it adjourned to 11 o'clock of the same day. In the course of last night, or, he should rather say, early that morning, an answer was returned by the Privy Council to the message which the house had

sent, to learn at what time his Majesty would receive the address; and the answer fixed one o'clock that day as the hour for this purpose. It was obvious that under those circumstances the house could not do otherwise than meet at an early hour that day. It was necessary that the house should adjourn, when the address was to be carried to his Majesty, because the mace must accompany the house, which it could not do without an adjournment. He apprehended that the house could adjourn to any hour which it might think proper, and he could see no reason why it might not adjourn for three hours, as well as 21. It was a new sitting if the house adjourned for five minutes, and was no more if it adjourned for five days. When the house adjourned that morning, the time for meeting again might have been fixed for half-past three, instead of five o'clock; and if that had been the case, the question with respect to the exclusion of members from taking the oaths would have arisen. If he could not at that time, being unexpectedly called up, produce off-hand an instance in which the house had adjourned from an early part of the day until after four o'clock, he begged the noble lord would not therefore conclude that no precedent for such a proceeding existed.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY observed, that he could satisfy the house, by a reference to its journals, that the house had on a former occasion adjourned from the early part of the day until after four o'clock. The noble marquis then read from the journals an entry, by which it appeared, that on the 29th of January, 1867, the house adjourned at half past two until five o'clock. (Hear, hear.)

Lord FOLKESTONE admitted that the precedent which had been quoted by the noble marquis was perfectly in point, but still he could not help thinking that the course of proceeding which had been that day adopted might have been productive of much inconvenience. He wished it to be understood, however, that he did not impute any blame to the Speaker.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said a few words, which were almost inaudible. He mentioned the anecdote of an Irish member, who took his seat at 7 o'clock in the morning, and vacated it in two hours after; but we could not perceive how he intended to apply it.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that it was the uniform practice of the house not to meet so early as half-past 12 or 1 o'clock, and it was to be regretted that the practice had not been adhered to that day. A gentleman who lived in the country, and could not know the intention of the house to meet so early as it had that morning, would think himself secure of taking his seat, if he arrived in town before 4 o'clock. It was extremely unfortunate that such important business as that which was expected to occur that evening should take place at a time when members might, by the act of the house itself, be prevented from taking part in it.

After a few words from Sir JOHN NEWPORT to the same effect

The SPEAKER stated, that the address which the house had voted had been that day presented to his Majesty, who had been pleased to return to it a most gracious answer.

The answer of his Majesty was then read by the Clerk.

ILCHESTER GAOL.

Mr. Alderman WOOD rose to present a petition from the son of Mr. Hunt, at present a prisoner in Ilchester gaol. The petitioner complained that he had been prevented from visiting his father. He (Mr. Alderman Wood) understood that Mr. Hunt had been placed in a very extraordinary situation; he had been precluded from all intercourse even with his solicitor or his son. Mr. Hunt had likewise been very ill, and was prevented from obtaining medical aid as early as the necessity of the case required; the medical gentleman who attended the prisoner living at the distance of five miles. There were some rules made for the regulation of the prison under an act of Parliament. It was necessary, before those rules could be enforced, that they should be signed by two or three judges. The rules had been in existence for several years, but whether it was because they were considered too severe, or for any other reason he could not say, but the Judges had never signed them until some time since, during the last Session of Parliament. It certainly appeared very extraordinary that rules, which had not been signed for so many years, should all at once be signed and put in practice. The petitioner set forth, that his father was debarr'd from all intercourse with his family, and his medical attendant. The house might be aware that Mr. Hunt had made an application to the Court of King's Bench, and that the Court had made an order that Mr. Hunt should see his solicitor and his surgeon; but beyond that, he was to receive no indulgence. He had not seen the rules, but he understood they were very severe. Mr. Hunt was placed at an iron grating, and was allowed to see his friends only once for a short time in 24 hours. It ought to be remembered, that, in consequence of a petition of Mr. Hunt, the house had ordered a commission to investigate the circumstances of which Mr. Hunt complained, and that commission found it necessary to discharge the gaoler, whom an hon. member had declared to be immaculate. He expected that the hon. member to whom he alluded would acknowledge that he had been deceived when he spoke

so loud in the praise of that man. When the evidence which was given before the commission should be in the hands of hon. members, he should feel it his duty to bring the whole question under the consideration of the house. The evidence would show that the former gaoler had been guilty of foul and criminal offences. He trusted that the house would not suffer Mr. Hunt, who, according to the declaration of the judge who sentenced him, was not to be held in solitary confinement to be treated in the cruel manner of which he complained.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL begged leave to inform the house of what had passed with reference to Mr. Hunt, in the Court of King's Bench, since the subject had been referred to by the hon. member who had just sat down. The individual whose petition was before the house made an application to the Court of King's Bench, complaining that his father was not allowed to have intercourse with his solicitor, or with his medical adviser. The moment this communication was made to the Court, the Judges met to determine upon what course of proceeding it would be necessary to pursue. The result of their deliberation was, the issuing of an order, the object of which was to cause an investigation into the circumstances which formed the subject of complaint. The investigation was pending, and the moment the evidence arrived, it would form the subject of consideration in the Court of King's Bench, and if it should appear that there had been any improper conduct on the part of the gaoler, or any other individual connected with the goal, the Court would doubtless correct it.

Mr. DICKINSON made an observation, the purport of which we were unable to collect.

Sir F. BURDETT was of opinion that the subject before the house was one of the most important that could occupy its attention. What the Solicitor-General had stated with respect to the proceedings of the Court of King's Bench was all very well, but there still existed a question for the consideration of Parliament. Surely the individual was not to be confined in the manner stated until he could obtain an order from the Court of King's Bench. The sentence which had been passed upon Mr. Hunt was, under all the circumstances of the case, most disgraceful. (*hear, hear.*) That sentence was calculated to bring the judicial character into disrepute. (*cheers.*) It was a sentence more severe than any which had been promulgated since the infamous time of the Stuarts. If such sentences as that which was pronounced upon Mr. Hunt frequently occurred, the character of our judges would be brought into the disrepute which Lord Clarendon described it to have been in at the period to which he alluded, and which that great writer stated to have resulted from the infliction of punishments disproportionate to the offences. (*hear, hear.*) The sentence pronounced upon Mr. Hunt seemed not to have been applied to the offence, but to the individual. (*hear, hear.*) It was not an act of justice, but of vengeance. (*hear, hear.*) It was a paying off of old scores. They had got an individual, who had offended them, in their grasp, and they could not let slip the opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on him. (*hear, hear.*) The sentence of Mr. Hunt, was dreadful. For his own part, he would as soon be dead as suffer three years imprisonment—that, he believed, was the term of Mr. Hunt's confinement. The health of Mr. Hunt must be affected by his long imprisonment, which was still aggravated by a species of torture which was even worse than another species, because all the sufferings of the victim were hidden from the eyes of the public. It was impossible for him to avoid expressing his abhorrence of the treatment of Mr. Hunt. The judge who presided at his trial seemed to think that he ought to have been acquitted. He was indeed acquitted on all the counts but one, and his conviction upon that turned on a point of law, rather than any thing else. (*hear.*) How could Mr. Hunt know that the meeting at which he presided was an illegal assembly? No violence took place upon that occasion, and, as far as Mr. Hunt was concerned, no man could have conducted himself with more prudence, discretion, or merit. (*hear, hear.*) The Judge, in summing up the evidence, had said as much; and if Mr. Hunt had not had the misfortune to be tried by a jury—for it was a misfortune upon that occasion—but had it depended on the Judge for his acquittal or conviction, the former would certainly have occurred. However, he was only convicted of that which he did not know to be a crime. All the individuals who attended the meeting thought they were acting legally, and so did Mr. Hunt. Whether the meeting itself was prudent or not, was another question. All the individuals who attended it, with their wives and children, supposed they were acting under the protection of the laws. Even the magistrates, who afterwards accused Mr. Hunt, sanctioned the legality of the meeting by their opinion. It would be recollected that a meeting which had been proposed to take place was abandoned upon an intimation from the magistrates that it was illegal. The meeting, for being present at which Mr. Hunt was now suffering punishment, was then announced, and no intimation of its illegality having been given by the magistrates, it accordingly took place. The people met, as it were, under the sanction of the magistrates, who, it was evident, did not at the time think the meeting was illegal, and could not afterwards prove it to be so. Be that as it might, Mr. Hunt was only convicted of having caused so large a number of persons to assemble as was calculated to excite alarm in the minds of other persons.

Under those circumstances, the slightest possible punishment should have been inflicted. But when the heavy sentence under which Mr. Hunt was suffering was inflicted, and that gentleman had, during his confinement, effected the public service of bringing to light a public grievance, by exposing the cruel and disgraceful conduct of his gaoler—a task which would appear the more difficult, when it was considered that that individual (the gaoler) veiled his improper proceedings under circumstances which imposed upon the magistrates of the county—it was quite scandalous to allow a gaoler, or magistrate, to aggravate the severity of his punishment. (*hear.*) With respect to the rules which had been referred to, he conceived that they were intended only for the regulation of the prison. Mr. Hunt did not come within the scope of their application. During the course of last session, Mr. Hunt had complained of certain proceedings which had been instituted against him for selling roasted corn. Upon that occasion the law officers of the crown had declared that they did not mean to sue him for the fine which was imposed upon him; but it seemed they had done so. He knew that circumstance had nothing to do with the question then before the house; but it was important, as showing the *quo animo* with which Government regarded that individual. He had no connexion with Mr. Hunt; but he stood before the house as an aggrieved person, and in that character he knew him. He could not know the feelings with which some persons might regard him; but if he were objectionable to any, that circumstance should only render them more cautious not to suffer him to be unjustly treated, lest his case should hereafter make a precedent.

Mr. B. BATHURST contended, that the house ought not to enter upon the discussion of a question which was already under the consideration of the Court of King's Bench, the tribunal to which Mr. Hunt had himself appealed. He blamed the hon. bart. who spoke last, for employing his privilege as a member of that house to cast aspersions on the judicial authority. He trusted, however, that the judges would not be deterred by the honorable bart.'s similitudes, from doing that which they conceived to be their duty.

Mr. H. G. BENNET wished to know who those magistrates or judges were, who had made the order of which Mr. Hunt complained. He was confident there were no gaol-rules which would authorize a gaoler to act as the gaoler of Mr. Hunt had acted. What prevented him from seeing his solicitor, or his son? Gracious God! he should have thought it impossible that any men, having the feelings of fathers, would have proposed such an order. They were told that the Court of King's Bench would consider the matter, and he did not doubt the Court would exercise a right judgment upon the subject; but the question was, by what right the orders complained of were originally made? He would take it upon him to say, that no law had ever been passed which would authorize such orders. It could not be pretended that the measures which had been adopted were necessary for the security of Mr. Hunt. If he meditated escape from confinement, it was not necessary that he should consult his solicitor, his surgeon, or his son, upon the means of putting his design into execution. Upon the same pretence, he might have been placed in irons. He viewed the affair with suspicion; and could not help thinking that the treatment which Mr. Hunt was at present experiencing was intended as a punishment for the investigation which he had conducted, the guilt which he had detected, and the misrepresentation which he had exposed. (*hear, hear.*) Looking at Mr. Hunt as an oppressed individual, oppressed by an iniquitous judgment—for he would still call it so, notwithstanding the reproof which the right hon. gent. opposite had given to his hon. friend, the member for Westminster—he had desired to take the decision of the house upon his case; but he had abstained from doing so, because he knew that the decision would be unfavourable. He knew well that no person connected with Mr. Hunt had been, with the disturbances which had arisen some time back, would obtain justice in that house. (*hear, hear, hear.*) Had he known any House of Commons that was willing to have afforded redress, he and many others would have been anxious, in the first instance, to have come forward upon the subject. The persuasion that no such house existed, had deterred him from publicly stating his opinion; but in private he had always avowed his detestation of that sentence of iniquity and folly pronounced by the Court of King's Bench—of iniquity because the punishment far exceeded any offence imputed; of folly, because it converted an object of perhaps just reprobation into a public martyr.

Mr. DICKINSON denied the assertion that any of the complaints of Mr. Hunt arose out of ill-treatment he received because he had occasioned the recent investigation and exposure at Rochester. With regard to the rules of which so much had been said, it was proper to observe, that though they had existence, they had no operation at the time Mr. Hunt was first sent to the gaol: they had been long prepared, but had never, as was necessary, been signed by any of the Judges. They had been postponed from assize to assize, by the different Judges; and Mr. Justice Burrough and Mr. Justice Holroyd, having declined to inspect them, they had very recently met the approval and signature of Mr. Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Best. (*cheers from the Opposition benches.*) He (Mr. Dickinson) had waited upon Mr. Justice Best with the rules, and he had pointed out particularly the effect of one of them upon Mr. Hunt, who wished to be visited by what he called his family,

which meant nothing else than that he wanted the company of a lady of the name of Vince, who, as was well known, had long been living with him. After the rules had been once approved by the Judges, he (Mr. Dickinson) conceived, that the quarter sessions had no power to alter them.

Sir I. COFFIN was merely desirous of saying, that when he formerly bore testimony to the character of the keeper of Bchester-gaol, he had not the slightest suspicion that thumb-screws were ever employed there. (hear.)

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE maintained that nothing but the indulgence granted to Mr. Hunt had led to the complaints of which the house had already heard too much. (hear, hear.) If he had been treated like other prisoners charged with similar offences, all the troubles that had lately arisen would have been avoided. (hear, hear.) He vindicated the conduct of the magistracy of the county of Somerset, contending that they were incapable of being actuated by any unworthy motives. They had only discharged their painful duty. With regard to the petition, he did not think it became the house to attempt to reverse the sentence of a court of law. (hear.)

Mr. HOBHOUSE begged to be informed whether the son of Mr. Hunt came within the objection taken by the honourable gentleman (Mr. Dickinson) on the score of improper connexions. He did not mean to treat morality with any slight—he was the last man to do so; but the Court of King's Bench did not, by the terms or by the spirit of its sentence, exclude even that female whose name had been introduced into the discussion. It was strange, indeed, to hear of the rules of a prison which, for any offence, much less for that for which Mr. Hunt was confined, interdicted all communication between a father and his son. One of the honourable members for Somersetshire (Sir T. Lethbridge) had talked of the trouble Mr. Hunt had occasioned, and of the complaints he had made, as the cause from which such evils had resulted. What were those evils? Was the detection of the use of thumb-screws and torture an evil? Was the removal of a jailer, in whom so much misconduct had appeared, an evil? If it were, he hoped that many more evils of the same kind would befall the country. He (Mr. Hobhouse) found by a document upon the table, that there was a case, in which an individual had been sentenced to no less an imprisonment than four years and a half. No more atrocious sentence could be pointed out, even in the period to which the hon. baronet (Sir F. Burdett) had referred—the reign of Charles I.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought, that if there existed any real ground of complaint against any quarter, the charge ought to have been specifically brought forward. (hear, hear, from the Opposition side.) He begged to inform the honourable member for Westminster (Mr. Hobhouse), who had referred to the case of the ranch-injured Carlile, that that individual was imprisoned for four years and a half, not for any, but for a succession of offences of the same character. (hear.) With regard to the expectation of the learned judge upon the subject of the verdict at York, he (the Attorney-General) could take upon himself to assert, that the statement just made was wholly void of foundation. A more impartial trial never took place. The defendant had chosen his own counsels, his own jury; and the judge, after the decision, had been complimented by Mr. Hunt himself, on his fairness and impartiality. (hear.) The Judge had afterwards stated that the verdict was quite satisfactory to his mind, and such was the opinion of the whole court, which, in passing sentence, had observed, that the offence of which the defendant had been convicted approached very nearly to high treason.

Mr. HOBHOUSE denied that he had in any way alluded to the case of Carlile. By a return on the table, he found that a man whose name was not given had been sentenced to an imprisonment of four years and a half, and this not under the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench. Carlile had been sentenced by that court, but it was very clear why the Attorney-General endeavoured to couple him (Mr. Hobhouse) with such a man as Carlile.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL assured the hon. gent. upon his honour, that he had no improper motive in mentioning the name of Carlile in connexion with the argument of the hon. gent. He took it for granted, perhaps hastily, that the reference was to the case of Carlile.

The petition was brought up, read, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Ald. WOOD, in moving that it be printed, added, that if he had proposed any specific relief, he knew he should have been immediately told that he was out of form, and that the house could not interfere. The High Sheriff had also been advised that he could not interfere on behalf of Mr. Hunt. He (Ald. Wood) had seen Mr. Hardy, the present governor of Bchester-gaol, on Saturday last, and he had declared that he had not the slightest reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. Hunt.

It was ordered that the petition should be printed.

A new writ was ordered, on the motion of Lord A. HAMILTON, for the county of Argyll, in the place of Lord John Campbell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord A. HAMILTON gave notice, that on Wednesday next he would move for a copy for the appointment to some office in Scotland, which was not heard: also for a bill to abolish some of the inferior commissary-courts of Scotland.

On the motion of Col. DAVIES, a series of military returns were ordered to be laid before the house.

Mr. W. SMITH moved for an account of all extents in aid during the last year.

SLAVE-TRADE.

On the motion of Mr. BERNAL, several papers were ordered relative to the Spanish and Portuguese slave trade, and the vessels captured and detained.

Dr. LUSHINGTON gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the various laws relating to the abolition of the slave-trade.

RUSSIAN TARIFF.

Mr. BERNAL, in reference to what had passed in the last session, regarding the Russian tariff, wished to know whether the noble marquis had any information to communicate, as to the intentions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg upon this subject—whether it was at all probable that any remission of duties on British colonial produce would be made?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY answered, that he would inform himself upon this point, and give an answer upon a future day.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE RIOT.

The SHERIFFS OF LONDON presented at the bar a petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, complaining of the interference of the military with the civil power, and referring in particular to the riot at Knightsbridge on the 26th of August last, when Mr. Sheriff Waltham was assaulted. The petition having been read,

Alderman WOOD said, however anxious he was to bring forward, for the purpose of inquiry, the subject to which the petition related, he would not enter into any discussion of the circumstances on the present occasion. He was desirous that the whole of the proceedings should be laid before the house; and therefore, after he had moved that the petition should be laid on the table and printed, he would, if it were regular, take the liberty of making a motion for the production of the evidence given before a committee of the Common Council, and of the report which was founded on it. He believed the evidence and the report had already been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. When the evidence and report were laid before the house, he would name an early day for proceeding with the inquiry. He then moved that the petition be printed.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY did not rise to make any objection to letting the petition lie on the table, or to its being printed. The hon. alderman took a very regular course when he said that he would fix a day for going into the inquiry; but if he thought it a more matter of course to move that the evidence taken before a committee of the Common Council should be submitted to that house, he must beg leave to enter his protest against such a proposition. (hear.) So far from its being a matter of course, he must, with all deference to the Common Council, observe, that it would be necessary, before such a motion was agreed to, show some cause why the House of Commons should delegate a portion of its duties to that body. (hear.) The usual mode of obtaining information of this nature, by an inquiry instituted by the house itself.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether the noble lord would have any objection to the production of the evidence given before Lord Bathurst on this subject? He had reason to believe that persons were examined privately, with the assistance of a clerk from Bow-street; and he supposed the evidence thus procured was that to which Lord Bathurst had alluded. The feelings of the country, and the honour of ministers themselves, required that what was done with respect to this transaction at the Secretary of State's office should be submitted to the public. In his opinion the house ought not to proceed in this inquiry until the most extensive information was laid before it. His hon. friend (Ald. Wood) did not say that the evidence taken before a committee of the Common Council ought, as a matter of course, to be laid on the table. The noble lord, however, when he instigated that such was his honourable friend's idea was cheered by the gentleman behind him, who must have heard very indifferently, or they would not have manifested their approbation of the remark. It was, however, convenient for them, as had often been done before, to charge individuals with irregularity who had really done nothing improper. This was the case at present. His honourable friend had merely asked, whether he might submit a motion for the production of evidence? He did not assume it to be a mere matter of course; neither did he introduce the subject in an offensive manner. He should be glad to learn from the noble lord, whether he would, of his own accord, or if a motion were made on the subject that

night, submit to the house the evidence which was in the possession of the Home Department?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought it necessary that the honourable Alderman should state what information was contained in that evidence, before he moved for it.

Mr. H. G. BENNET said, the complaint which the petition contained was grievous and notorious, and demanded the serious consideration of the house. His Majesty's Government, it appeared, had made up their minds on the subject, but the public knew nothing of the evidence on which they had formed their decision. They knew not to what extent that evidence went. But they did know who the persons were who had been examined before the committee of the Common Council, and they were acquainted with the nature of their evidence. This being the state of the case, he thought it would be a matter of prudence and discretion on the part of ministers, if they had a case to make out—and he did not mean to say that they had not—to let the house and the country know what that case was. This was the fair and honest mode of justification, instead of having recourse to letters, papers, and documents, drawn out of the noble lord's pocket when he made his speech on the subject—papers without signature, and introduced in the absence of all knowledge of the party who made the statement, or of the extent to which his evidence proceeded. In the place of a full exposition, the house would probably be asked to decide on garbled extracts, or portions of the evidence—the remainder being suppressed. He meant not to say any thing against an assembly which they must all wish to stand well with the country; but he would remind gentlemen, that there was another tribunal, as well as the House of Commons, before which the conduct of ministers was scrutinized—that was the tribunal of public opinion; and that tribunal would be peculiarly gratified to see the grounds on which ministers had acted in this affair. They would be much better satisfied than if they were told, even by an overwhelming majority of that house, (and he was convinced such a majority they would have, no matter what case was made out against them), that the grounds on which they acted fully warranted their conduct, without stating what those grounds were.

This petition was then laid on the table.

Alderman WOOD observed, that the noble lord had entirely misunderstood what had fallen from him. He never considered it a mere matter of course to move for the production of the evidence in question. On the contrary, he felt, and expressed a doubt, whether the evidence could be brought up, as the sheriff had been directed. His (Mr. Alderman Wood's) wish was that all the evidence should be laid before the house, in the most regular manner. He intended to move, "that the report made to the Common Council by the Committee of General Purposes, relative to the disturbances at Knightsbridge, in August last, be laid before the house." He conceived the evidence to be extremely important. The committee before whom it was given was not specially appointed (as committees elsewhere sometimes were), to come to a particular decision. It was a standing committee, some of the members of which had been attached to it for several years; and he had every reason to believe that the utmost impartiality had been observed. He should now move that the petition be printed; and he gave notice that he would on Thursday, the 21st instant, move that it be taken into consideration.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

Alderman WOOD.—It was of great importance, in his view of the subject, that the report of the Committee of General Purposes should be laid before the house. If, however, it was out of order to move for it immediately, he would not press that motion. The noble lord seemed to think, that the proper time to call for evidence was when they were about to go into inquiry. Now it did appear to him, that the necessary evidence should be submitted to the house some time before they proceeded to the inquiry. He wished to know whether the noble lord would negative the proposition, if he now moved for the production of the evidence and report?

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY observed, if the hon. alderman made his motion without notice, he certainly would oppose it. He could, however, give notice that he would move for those preliminary documents, on some day prior to that for which his motion for inquiry stood. He (Lord Londonderry) was not prepared to admit the production of such documents as a matter of course. A motion of that description certainly demanded a regular notice.

Alderman WOOD then gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for the production of the evidence, and the report of the Committee of General Purposes, relative to the disturbances at Knightsbridge, in August last.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

On the motion of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, that paragraph of his Majesty's speech which relates to the distressed state of the agricultural interest was read, and its consideration was made an order of the day for Friday next night.

The Army.

FROM THE ARMY LIST.

Exchanges.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir W. Williams, K. C. B. from 13th foot, with Lieutenant Colonel McCrea, half pay Portuguese service; Lieutenant Colonel Nevins, from 92d foot, with Lieutenant Colonel Williamson, half pay 4th foot.

Major Barrington, from 91st foot, with brevet lieutenant Colonel Rochford half-pay, 100th foot.

Brevet Major Tomkinson, from 16th dragoons, receiving difference between full-pay cavalry and full-pay infantry, with Captain Macan, half-pay, 24th dragoons.

Captain White from 55th foot, with brevet major Prager, Sub-Ins. M. L. 1st; Captain Bray, from 67th foot, receiving difference, with brevet major Bunce, half-pay, 24th dragoons; Captain Alpe, from 4th dragoons do., with Captain Brett, half-pay 18th dragoons; Captain Kersteman, from 8th dragoons, with Captain Wicheats, 48d foot; Captain Kerr, from 9th dragoons receiving difference, with Captain Somerset, half-pay, 7th dragoons guards; Captain Elliot, from 11th dragoons with Captain Creighton, 17th foot; Captain Schultz, from 4th foot, with Captain Spiuks, 12th foot; Captain Campbell, from 12th foot, receiving difference, with Captain Henderson, half-pay, 6th garrison battalion; Captain Emery, from 53d foot, do. with Captain Young, half-pay.

Lieutenant Newton from 4th dragoons, with Lieutenant Anderson, 87th foot; Lieutenant Stocock, from 4th dragoon guards, receiving difference, with Lieutenant Reamish, half-pay; Lieutenant Slaney, from 8th dragoons, with Lieutenant Murphy, half-pay 25th dragoons; Lieutenant Allingham, from 11th dragoons, receiving difference, with Lieutenant White, half-pay, 24th dragoons; Lieutenant Bailie, from 10th dragoons, do. with Lieutenant Sperling, half-pay 15th foot; Lieutenant Proctor, from 2d foot, with Lieutenant McGarthy 38th foot; Lieutenant Armstrong 15th foot, receiving difference, with Lieutenant Temple, half-pay 23d foot; Lieutenant Ford from 79th foot, do. with Lieutenant Brown, half-pay, 2d West India Regiment.

Ensign Adams, from 81st foot, with Ensign Belford, 10th foot; Ensign Jenour, from 69th foot, with Ensign M, of Carmarthen half-pay West India Rangers.

Sergeon Edon, from 35th foot, with surgeon Munro, half pay, 8th West India Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon Bartlett, from 88th foot, with assistant surgeon M' Iver, half-pay, 9th veteran battalion.

Resignations and Retirements.

Lieutenant Colonels Clarke, 2d dragoons; Bridger, 12th dragoons; Wilkinson, 13th foot; Vandier, 16th foot; Campbell, 50th foot; Frederick, 55th foot; Leach, rifle brigade.

Majors Moultre, 19th dragoons; Tallen, 41st foot; Boxall, 63d foot; Mylne, 79th foot; Marston, 80th foot.

Captains, Evans, 2d dragoon guards; Stracey, ditto; Hoskins, 1st dragoons; Hammerslay, 10th dragoon; Powell, grenadier guards; Gronow, ditto; Talbot, Coldstream guards; Colclough, 51st foot; Sutherland, ditto; Welsh, 5th foot; English, 7th foot; Thain 10th foot; McDonald, 19th foot; Kidd, 28th foot; Ryan, 31st foot; Dundas, 39th foot; Daniell, 55th foot; Armstrong, 71st foot; Fletcher, 72d foot; Bea-mish, 84th foot; Gun, 91st foot; N. C. Travers, rifle brigade; Paragon, 2d W. I. R.

Lieutenants, Pennington, 15th dragoons; Newenham, 14th foot; Petrose, 29th foot; Simpson, 51st foot; Mansell, 84th foot.

Cornet Lloyd, 1st dragoon guards.

Ensign Brown, 74th foot.

Assistant Surgeon Robson, 67th foot.

Appointments Cancelled.

Lieutenant Colonel Plenderleath, 1st foot.

Lieutenant Leslie, 18th dragoons.

2d Lieutenant Moorhead, 2d Ceylon regiment.

Cornet Swinhoe, 22d dragoons.

Ensign Hopper, 24th foot.

Adjutant Lieutenant Rochford, rifle brigade.

Quartermaster Mauley, 91st foot.

Hospital Assistant Christie, from half pay.

Memorandum Mr. Charles M' Bean, who resigned his Commission as Captain in the 2d West India Regiment in 1811, when in a state of mental derangement has been reinstated in his rank, with a view to his being placed upon half-pay from 25th June, 1831.

Asiatic Society.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee, on Thursday evening, the 20th of June. The Lord Bishop in the Chair.

At this Meeting the Revd. Dr. Parish, Mess. Davaneel, the Revd. Mr. Hastings, Lieut. Herbert, Capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. John Grant, were elected Members of the Society.

Professors Rossiemssem and Oersted, of Copenhagen, were also duly elected Honorary Members.

Major General Hardwicke presented, in the name of Major Gall, a stuffed specimen of the *Diomedea Fuliginosa*, or Sooty Albatross, for the Museum.

The Major General also presented a stuffed two-headed Buffalo Calf, in the name of Mr. Henry Sewell, of the Madras Civil Service, with a Drawing. This calf, according to Mr. Sewell's information, was the produce of a healthy Buffalo cow at a village on the north bank of the river Godavery, in the district of Rajmundry, in February last, and lived about four hours after its birth. The four eyes appeared perfect, the two mouths well formed, the nostrils open, and it breathed freely, but did not attempt to suck the cow. This animal was of the usual size of a Buffalo calf, at its birth.—The two heads are so placed, that viewing them exactly between, and in the line of their junction, two eyes only are seen; the snouts diverge, so that one of the faces turns to the right, and the other to the left. The ears are ovate, of the natural size, and erect; in number only three, equidistant from each other, and their position forming nearly an equilateral triangle, one of which is exactly in front. The neck is of the natural shape and length, and is in juxtaposition with the two heads, which unite at their occipital bones. It is to be regretted that the bones of the head and neck were not preserved for Anatomical investigation.

Several Snakes, in spirits, were presented by Mons. Davaneel, who also favored the Museum with a stuffed *Delphinus Gangeticus*. Mons. Davaneel intended to have communicated at the same time some observations on the respiration of the *Cetacea*, but the unexpected discovery of an *organe double*, to which he ascribes a direct action on the lungs, obliges him to dissect and examine more individuals of the same species. The result he proposes to lay before the Society at the next Meeting.

Lieut. C. Rogers, transmitted a specimen of the hand writing of a Lama of Tartary,—the character being that which is used in Bhot or Thibet proper.

A curious long-haired female Goat, was presented by Mr. Bentley, in the name of Capt. Bales, of Bombay.

Two beautiful Coral Trees, on stands, were presented by Mr. Gibbons.

Mr. Siddons, in the name of Mr. Rogerson, of His Majesty's Commissariat at the Cape, transmitted the skin of a Giraffe, or Camel-leopard, the existence of which has been frequently called in question; and in the name of Henry Wood, of the Civil Service, the skin of an Eyland, one of the stateliest animals found in the interior of the Cape, which grows to the height of nearly 15 hands, or 5 feet, and is said, in appearance, to be a good deal like the Indian Bull. The skins of three Bucks, and of three Seals, were also received from the same contributor.

Mr. Siddons also presented part of a Fish, supposed to be the Snout, measuring four feet six inches in length, and about two inches in its narrowest circumference. It is full of projecting points like a brier, and very supple. The fish from which it was taken was caught at Sidney Cove, while the John Bull was lying there, and the Commander of that vessel brought it to Calcutta.

The Council of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, having received from the Asiatic Society eight volumes of the Researches, presented the first Number of their Transactions, which is the only one at present published.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences also presented to the Society the second part of the fourth volume of their Memoirs.

A Communication was read upon the nature of Cement, and on the different methods of using it in regards the practice of the natives of India, compared with that of Europeans, by Lieut. D. Thomas. The same gentleman appears to have succeeded in constructing a kiln, by means of which Lime may be burnt throughout the country, as in Europe, without mixing fuel with the konkur. His description of the plan is accompanied by a Drawing.

A translation of a passage from the Mahabharat by Captain Fell was read by the Secretary.—*Government Gazette.*

Information from Burrisal.—Wednesday, 3 P. M. Since the above was written, further official information has been received from Burrisal, dated the 21st instant. We rejoice to add that the effects of the late inundation have not been so severely felt as had been at first supposed. To the West and North West there was very little water. The Thannahs of Thugra, Cuchoon, Bareekuro, and Boorehat'h, have suffered only from the violence of the wind. The inundation seems to have fallen most severely and extensively on the Thannahs of Chandeas, Kulsa, Khalee, Bowphul, Bokynagur, and Mendeeunge. No particular accounts of the loss of lives had been received at the Sudder Station, from those places; but from conversations with some of the inhabitants, and the reports of the Daroghas, it was supposed that about six sixteenths of the inhabitants of the five Thannahs above mentioned, and the whole of the cattle, had been destroyed. Rice which was a few days previous to the date of the letter, selling at the enormous rate of 10 seers per rupee, had been reduced to very nearly its former price. This fall is ascribed to the meritorious and active exertions of Mr. Dawes, the Acting Magistrate of the city of Dacca, in inducing the Merchants of that district to forward supplies, without a moment's delay. The Acting Magistrate of Backergunge now proposes that the Rice, &c. dispatched with such expedition by Government, should be lodged in Gollahs at the different Thannahs, and sold only on any exorbitant increase of price in the market. There is no doubt that in the parts of the district where the inundation was slight, Rice is to be procured, but the monopolizers of grain are not willing to open their stores, as they look forward to obtain the prices of 1787. Information had been received of Mr. Phillips having dispatched 700 maunds of Rice from Cutna, but it has been intimated to him from Burrisal that a further supply would not be necessary, in consequence of the large quantities received from Dacca.—*Government Gazette.*

Chief Justice.—Letters from England of January, confirm the report we formerly mentioned of Mr. Jervis having been appointed Chief Justice of Bengal in succession to Sir Hyde East. The new Judge intended to leave England in April.—*Madras Courier.*

Death.

At Macao, on the 23d of March, where he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, GEORGE CRUTTENDEN, Esq. of the Firm of CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLIP and Co. The immediate cause of his death was dropsy, but though he had been gradually sinking for many weeks, nothing manifesting disease appeared till within a few days of his death. The friends of this truly virtuous and good man, will derive consolation from knowing that he died resigned and without any apparent pain. He continued sensible to the last, and when asked if he had any thing to communicate, he answered calmly, that he felt sensible of having done all that had been in his power to render mankind happy, and to relieve their distresses; and that he had nothing to say or nothing to regret. The blameless life, the pious simplicity, the mild resignation, the patient sickness and the quiet death of this incomparable man, are remembered only to add value to the loss, to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended, to deepen sorrow for what cannot be recalled. Perhaps no Gentleman in India, was ever better known, or more respected than Mr. CRUTTENDEN. He was a philanthropist in the genuine sense of the word. His charity had no bounds, but he gave not his bounty to consequence, vice and idleness, but to encourage virtue and industry. He enquired into the characters of the poor around him, and made it his business to visit the abodes of affliction in all quarters. No good man indeed ever made an appeal to his benevolence in vain. His bounty was as open as his heart was compassionate and sincere. He seemed not to live for himself but for the good of mankind. What wonder then if such a man were universally beloved?—what wonder if the loss of such a man should be universally regretted? Where indeed can this society ever find a man in all respects comparable to GEORGE CRUTTENDEN.—*John Bull.*

Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, JUNE 20, 1822.

Mr. F. C. Smith, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Allypore.
Mr. M. Ainslie, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Etawah.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 21, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Adjustment of Rank:—

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign George Huish, to be Lieutenant from the 14th of June 1822, in succession to Boyd, deceased.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Vincent Shortland, to be Lieutenant from the 20th August 1821, in succession to Travis, deceased.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Chase Bracken to be Lieutenant, vice Kirkman deceased, with Rank from the 21st October 1821, in succession to Pettingall promoted.

Lieutenant Robert Garrett, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to rank from the 29th August 1821, in succession to Kirkman deceased.

The Promotion of Lieutenant Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, as stated in General Orders under date the 16th of April last, is cancelled, it appearing that that Officer died at Sep, on the 29th of August 1821, while on the Passage to England.

Assistant Surgeon H. Smith, of the Malwah Detachment of Artillery, is permitted to visit this Presidency, on leave of Absence for Six Months on Sick Certificate; and to embark for that purpose at Bombay.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under date the 13th instant, to grant Six Months leave of Absence to Major D. V. Kerin, Commandant of the Provincial Battalion at Furruckabad, for the benefit of his Health.

Captain Delemain, commanding the Bheel Corps, has been permitted by Government in the Political Department, under date the 14th instant, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of embarking thence on a Voyage to Sea, for the benefit of his Health.

Capt. Delemain is directed to conform to the Regulations laid down in General Orders of the 4th of May last, by transmitting his application accompanied by the prescribed certificates to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, through the regular channel of the Adjutant General of the Army.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 21, 1822.

The difficulty of procuring a proper description of people to fill the Situations of Native Doctor under this Presidency, and the consequent inefficiency of that part of the Medical Establishment to the performance of its prescribed and important duties, induce the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, in order to provide persons properly qualified by a previous education for such Situations, as well in the Civil as in the Military branch of the Service, to direct:

1. That an Institution be formed at the Presidency for the instruction of Natives in Medicine; and that it be called the School for Native Doctors.

2. The object of the Institution will be to educate Native Doctors for the Civil and Military branches of the Service.

3. The institution is to be placed under the management and direction of a Medical Officer, to be denominated The Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors.

4. The Class composing this School, shall not in the first instance, consist of less than twenty Students: Vacancies in it are to be filled up as they occur.

5. No person to be admitted a Student, who is not, at the time of his Application, capable of reading and writing the Hindoostanee language in the Nagree or the Persian Character; and whose Age is under 18 or above 26 Years.

6. Hindoos and Moosulmans to be equally eligible, with the sole condition that they be persons of respectable Cast and Character; and willing cheerfully to perform all the duties of their calling.

7. The Sons of Native Doctors already in the Service to have the preference, provided Father and Son be persons of good birth and character.

8. The Students are to be regularly enlisted as Soldiers; from the time of their admission, they are to be supported at the expence of Government; when duly qualified, to obtain Certificates from the Medical Board; and are to succeed as Native Doctors on the occurrence of Vacancies in the Army, or Civil Department. Their period of Enlisted Service will be 15 Years from the time of leaving the institution as Native Doctors, unless prevented serving so long, by disability, proved before a Medical Committee and certified accordingly. After a Service of 15 Years they may demand their Discharge in time of peace.

9. The duties of the Superintendent will embrace the whole Establishment. He is to direct the Studies, practical pursuits, and general Conduct of the Students; to prepare Manuals of the most necessary and intelligible parts of Medical Science, for their use, in the Native Language; to give demonstrations, and deliver Courses of Lectures to them on these subjects; and generally, to take every available means of imparting to them, a practical acquaintance with the diseases of most frequent occurrence in India; the remedies best suited to their Cure; and the proper mode of applying those remedies.

10. Besides these his special duties of instructing the Students in the Elementary branches of Medical knowledge, and of Superintending their practical Education, the Superintendent will conduct all the general details of the Institution; all Correspondence with the Medical Board connected with the first Appointment of the Students; their Ordinary Conduct, and their promotion, when duly qualified.

11. The whole Establishment is to be placed under the immediate Control and Superintendence of the Medical Board; and all Correspondence regarding the Nomination of the Students, and the Appointment of Native Doctors, to pass intermediately through their Office.

12. The Superintendent will be entirely subject to the Orders of the Board in every thing relating to the Welfare of the Institution and its Students; and he is to be guided by their Advice and Instructions, in all cases of difficulty, or circumstances of emergency.

13. Superintending Surgeons of Divisions will correspond with the Civil and Military Medical Staff within their respective circles, and with the Medical Board, on all matters relating to the Appointment of Pupils, and provision of Native Doctors; they will recommend candidates, and make Application for Substitutes, on the occurrence of Vacancies among the Native Doctors within their Division.

14. In recommending candidates for the Institution, Superintending Surgeons will be especially careful, that the individuals so recommended, be persons of unexceptionable cast and character, steady habits, and good capacity; and that there be nothing attached to them likely to disqualify them from respectably filling the Situation to which they looked forward.

15. Each recommendation is to be accompanied with a descriptive Roll, notifying the name, cast, if Hindoo, tribe, if Moosulman, and age of the candidate; the occupation of his Father; and other essential particulars, together with a certificate that the Individual recommended, can read, write, and appears to be intelligent.

16. The candidates thus recommended will be attached as Students to the Establishment as Vacancies occur, agreeably to Seniority; and on the occurrence of such Vacancy, intimation will be given by the Secretary to the Medical Board, to the Superintending Surgeon at whose recommendation the Senior candidate may have been placed on the List, in order to the latter being sent down, without delay to the Presidency.

17. On reaching the Presidency, the Students will report themselves to the Secretary to the Medical Board, and after being enrolled by the Secretary, on a list kept for that purpose, will be directed by him to join the Institution, and place themselves under the Superintendence.

18. The Students to be severally attached to the Presidency General Hospital, the King's Hospitals, the Native Hospital, (with the consent of the Governors) and the General Dispensary, as may be found most convenient for the purpose of acquiring a practical knowledge of Pharmacy, Surgery, and Physic.

19. The distribution of the Students in the different Hospitals and Establishments is to take place at the suggestion of the Superintendent, under the Orders of the Medical Board, without which no change of Situation, or other alteration is to be effected.

20. The Students are to be subject to Military Law, and, to the Orders of the Superior Officers of the Institutions to which they are attached, in like manner with any part of the regular Establishment of those Institutions.

21. The Students attached to the several European Hospitals will be placed particularly under the Apothecaries respectively belonging to those Hospitals, to attend the Hospital Wards and Dispensary; and to assist in dressing the patients; in preparing and administering Medicines, and the other ordinary duties of the Establishment. Those attached to the Native Hospital, to be placed under its Officers; and those attached to the General Dispensary, under the Apothecary and his Deputy, and in like manner to assist in the duties of those Establishments.

22. The Medical Staff of the several Hospitals are authorized to admonish and reprimand the Students attached to their respective Establishments, when necessary; and in cases of serious Offence, are directed to communicate with the Superintendent, and in conjunction with him, to report the circumstance to the Officiating Superintending Surgeon, who will refer the matter to the Medical Board, should he so think fit.

23. It will at all times be in the power of the Medical Board, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, to discharge any Individual Student, on being satisfied that from dullness, idleness, negligence, or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the Superintendent's Instruc-

tions, or to become properly qualified, for the exercise of the duties to which he is designed.

24. With a view of enabling the Superintendent properly to direct the education of his Pupils, he is to be considered as authorized to attend the Wards, and to have free access to the cases in the Hospitals to which the Pupils are attached; but this privilege is not to be understood as permitting him in any way to interfere with the ordinary discharge of the duties of the Hospitals, or the treatment of the patients.

25. The Students will be allowed to absent themselves from the Hospitals at all times, when required to attend the Superintendent.

26. Whenever the Superintendent shall be satisfied that the Student has acquired Theoretical and Practical knowledge sufficient to qualify him to enter on the practice of Medicine, he will certify the same, and hand up the name of the individual to the Medical Board, who, should they concur with in opinion, will grant a certificate of qualification to the Student, and appoint him to the situation of a Native Doctor on the occurrence of a vacancy.

27. During the whole term of his Education, each Student will be supported at the Public Charge, for which purpose, the sum of Sonat Rupees Eight per mensem will be allowed to him; this sum being deemed fully sufficient for his Clothing and Maintenance. The allowance to commence from the date on which the pupil reports himself to the Secretary to the Medical Board.

28. The pay of the Students to be drawn in Monthly Abstract by the Superintendent.

29. With a view of encouraging this important Class of Public Servants; of stimulating and rewarding superior attainments on their part; and of permanently attaching them to the Public Service; the Government have resolved, that the pay of Native Doctors educated at the Institution, shall be raised above the rates which have been hitherto ordinarily allowed to the same description of persons, viz. to Sonat Rupees 20 instead of 15 in Garrison or at a Civil Station, and 25 instead of 20 in the Field; and that, with the same view, the allowances of such individuals be still farther advanced after Seven Years of Service as Native Doctors, viz. to 25 Rupees in Garrison or at a Civil Station, and 30 Rupees in the Field; provided the Medical Officer under whom the Native Doctor may be serving at the time, grants a Certificate, that the general Character, and professional Conduct of the Individual, deserve this Indulgence. The Certificate to be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division.

30. With a view of still further attaching the Native Doctors on the new Establishment, to the Service, Pensions shall be granted to such as, from Wounds received in the Service, or disorders contracted and arising out of their immediate duties, shall be no longer fit to serve, their inability being duly certified by the usual Medical Committee for Invaliding.

31. A Service of less than Seven Years, will entitle a Native Doctor to an Invalid Pension of seven Rupees per Mensem, and a service of from Seven to Fifteen Years, to one-third of his Field Pay, if in the Military, and of his Garrison Pay if in the Civil Branch of the Service; Provided he be Invalided under the abovementioned circumstances of Wounds, &c. in either case, but not otherwise.

32. At the expiration of 15 Years, a Native Doctor will be entitled if Invalid under Ordinary circumstances of inability to perform his duties to a Pensionary Provision of 10 Rupees per Mensem, which after a service of 22 years, will be increased to one-half of his Field or Garrison Pay agreeably to the branch of the Service he is employed in; or to that Amount, if Invalided from Wounds, received in the Service at any period after 15 Years.

33. Native Doctors in the Military branch of the Service, shall not be dismissed, except on the Sentence of a Court Martial, to be approved of by His Excellency the Commander in Chief and those attached to the Civil Department, shall not be discharged, unless with the previous sanction of the Medical Board, who will send up their recommendation, accompanied by the necessary documents, for the final Orders of His Excellency.

34. All Native Doctors educated at the Institution, and attached to Civil Stations, are liable to serve with the Army, when so ordered by Government, or by the Commander in Chief when His Excellency may happen to be in the Field, when the same advantages in every respect will be extended to them as to Native Doctors attached to Corps.

35. The Orders now issued are in no wise to affect the Native Doctors at present in the Service, with exception to those who being under the prescribed Age, of 26 Years may apply for transfer to the Institution.

36. The Salary of the Superintendent is fixed at Sonat Rupees Eight Hundred per Mensem; with an Establishment of a Moonshie to assist in reading and translating, at Sonat Rupees Sixty, a Writer at Thirty, and a Peon at 5 Rupees per Mensem.

37. The Supplies of Stationary necessary for the Establishment, are to be indented for by the Superintendent, on the Government Store, in the usual manner.

38. Contingent Bills for all Expenses surplus to the above, are to be submitted to Government in the Military Department, through the Medical Board, and under their countersignature.

39. His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon James Jameson to the Office of Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 19, 1822.

Captain T. Arbuthnot of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to the charge of the Young Officers under orders to join the European Regiment at Ghazepoor by water, vice Lieutenant Barclay of the 4th Cavalry reported sick.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

4th Light Cavalry, — Lieutenant J. Barclay, from 25th June, to 25th July, on Medical certificate, to remain at the Presidency.

Memorandum. — The following correction to be made in General Orders of the 15th Instant, notifying Brevet-captain David D. Anderson's appointment in the 2d Battalion 14th Native Infantry — For "Adjutant" read "Interpreter and Quarter Master."

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 20, 1822.

Regimental Orders under date the 1st instant by Lieutenant-Colonel M. Fitzgerald, Commanding 3d Light Cavalry, appointing Brevet Captain-Interpreter and Quarter Master Bennett to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Angelo on leave, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 1st Regiment, — Captain Holbrow, from 15th June, to 15th August, to visit Keitah, on his private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 22, 1822.

The Officers whose promotions are notified in the foregoing Government General Orders, are posted to Battalions as follows.

Lieutenant Geo. Huish of the 13th Regiment to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant V. Shortland of the 18th Regiment to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant C. Bracken of the 19th Regiment to 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant B. Parvis is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet-captain and Lieutenant G. W. Mosely is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign A. Arabin is removed from the 3d to the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry as Junior Ensign, and posted to the 1st Battalion at Cawnpore.

Ensign T. J. Locke, who was posted to the 6th Regiment Native Infantry and 2d Battalion in General Orders of the 31st ultimo, is directed to join his Corps at Goorgaon by water.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment, — Lieutenant T. McSherry from 1st July to 1st August, in extension, on Medical certificate.

2d Battalion 7th Regiment, — Lieutenant and Adjutant Gardner, from 15th July, to 15th February 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

2d Battalion 14th Regiment, — Brevet-captain D. D. Anderson, from 10th July, to 10th January 1823, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

1st Battalion 5th Regiment, — Lieutenant H. James, from 2d July, to 2d September, to visit Meerut.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June, 24 1822.

His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot will proceed from the Presidency to Dinapore by Wings — The Right Wing to embark on the 1st Proximo, the Left as soon after as Boats can be procured by the Commissariat.

W. L. WATSON, Actg. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; June 10, 1822.

The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lt. General the Hon'ble Sir Chas. Colville, to Lieut Murray of H. M. 4th Lt. Drags, to visit Madras on urgent Private affairs and to be absent for six months from the date of his Embarkation is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 14, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

53d Foot — Lieut. John Fraser to be Adjutant, vice Booth, promoted. — 23d May 1822.

Memorandum. — The Christian names of Mr. Sheridan who was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 67th Regt. in General Orders of the 20th ult. are Robert Leland.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON Cal. A. G.

Shipping Arrivals.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
June 10	H. M. S. Leander	British	C. Richardson	from a Cruise	—

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
May 30	Swallow	British	A. Ross	London	Jan. 14
June 3	Antelope	Arab	Mahomed Ally	Muscat	May 24
	4 Macqueen	British	J. Walker	London	Jan. 25

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
June 7	H. M. S. Sch. Cochran	British	T. W. Twynan	on a Cruise
	7 Flora	British	J. Sherriff	Penang
	9 Reliance	British	M. Pike	Northern Ports
	9 Lion	British	T. W. Stunt	Northern Ports

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
May 28	Good Success	British	W. Poynton	China
	29 H. M. St. Sophie	British	G. French	Madras
June 2	Hadlow	British	J. Craigie	London
	2 Sullimany	British	R. S. Carter	China
	4 Ann	British	W. Allen	China

Stations of Vessels in the River.

JUNE 26, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ST. THIAGO MAIOR (P.)—ROBARTS, and NERBUDA, outward-bound, remain.—CAMOES (P.) returning to Town, —JAMES SCOTT, coming to Town.—LIVERPOOL, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgeres.—SCOTIA, outward-bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. M. Ships TEES, and DAUNTLESS.—H. C. Ships EARL OF BALCANRAH, SIR DAVID SCOTT, and DUCHESS OF ATHOLL.

The UFTON CASTLE arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday.

Marriages.

At Sango, on the 3d instant, at the House of Mr. Conductor CLAXTON, Mr. CHARLES TURTON, of the Commissariat Department, to Miss ISABELLA CLAXTON.

In the Church at Meerut, H. G. CHRISTIAN, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss FISHER, niece of the Reverend H. FISHER, Chaplain of that station.

At Bhowal, on the 16th instant, Mr. JOHN EDDINGTON, to Miss LUCY DESILVA, daughter of Mr. MATHEW DESILVA, of Sylhet.

At Chazeepore, on the 5th instant, by the Reverend WILLIAM PALMER, Mr. E. WHITE, to ELIZABETH, the youngest Daughter of Mr. JAMES WALKER, Stud Department.

At St. George's Church, Penang, on the 1st ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. HUTCHINGS, Colonel JOHN HENRY DUNKIN, C. B. of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, to Miss O'HALLORAN, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel O'HALLORAN, C. B. 29th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Commanding the Troops on Prince of Wales's Island.

Births.

On the 23d instant, Mrs. C. M. HOLLINGBERRY, of a Son.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. J. PINNAN, of a Son.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. PETER MACK, of a Daughter.

At Chandernagore, on the 12th instant, Mrs. MACLEAN, wife of Mr. JOHN MACLEAN, of Hazcegunge, Zillah Jessore, of a Son.

On board the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS off Cape S'Agullas, on the 26th of February, the Lady of HENRY HARRIS, late Officiating Assistant Surgeon 3d Battalion Artillery, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 8th instant, the Lady of WILLIAM SCOT, Esq. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieut. LISTER, of the Royal Regiment, of a Daughter.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaleon, per maund	14 9	15 0
Cutchoura,	11 8	13 8
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 2	2 4
Patchery, 1st,	2 4	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 12	1 14
Moongy, 1st,	1 9	1 10
Ballum, 1st,	1 6	1 7
Wheat, Dooda,	1 10	1 12
Gram, Patna,	0 14	0 15
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 12	1 14
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,	240 0	247 0
Ordinary ditto,	210 0	220 0
Dull blue,	185 0	195 0
Inferior purple and violet,	180 0	190 0
Strong copper,	205 0	215 0
Ordinary ditto,	160 0	170 0
Oude ordinary,	145 0	155 0
Saltetre, Culme, 1st sort,	4 12	5 0
2d sort,	4 0	4 8
3d sort,	3 0	3 8

Indigo.—The late favourable accounts from England have considerably increased the demand for this—we have just heard of a sale of about 220 maunds of Tirhoot, at 247, and about 200 maunds at 245, in Bond—several other sales have taken place during the week, principally in low Oude's—at the East India Company's sale of 15th-18th January, fine and good qualities sold at an advance of 1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. on the October sale, middling and good ordinary 1s. to 1s. 9d. and low ordinary 6d. to 9d. the sale went off with great spirit, particularly for fine good and middling qualities.

Cotton.—We have heard of no sale in this during the week; our quotations are nominal, and only refer to new Cotton coming into the market—at Mirzapore the 8th of June, new Bandah was quoted at 18-12, Jaleon at 17-10, and Cutchoura at 15-9 per local maund—at Jeangue and Bogwangolah on the 22d of June, Bandah was stated at 15-8 to 15-10, Jaleon at 14-4 to 14-6, and Cutchoura at 13 to 13-2, exported from Bogwangolah during the week 3060 maunds, stock 3000 maunds.

Salt Petre and Sugar.—Are in fair demand, at unimproved prices.

Tutenague and Spelter.—Sales of small parcels have been effected since our last, the latter is rather looking up.

Spices.—Pepper continues in good demand, at our quotations—Mace and Nutmegs are rather looking up—in Cloves we have heard of no transactions during the week, and we question whether our quotations for them are now obtainable.

Grain.—Continues in good request at our quotations.

Copper.—English sheet, in consequence of the late large importations, has suffered a trifling decline—Peru and Russia Slab have been selling in small parcels during the week.

Freight to London.—Still rates at £5 to £9 per Ton.

Deaths.

On the 24th instant, Mr. D. B. DIAS, aged 53 years.

On the 18th instant, Mr. GEORGE HERBERT HODGSON, aged 42 years, sincerely regretted.

We learn with extreme regret, that Letters have been received in town from Penang, stating that a Coroner's Inquest had been held at that place, on the body of the late Captain COLLIN McNICOL, of the brig PALLAS, of this port, who unfortunately put an end to his existence with a pistol, on the 1st ultimo. The verdict returned by the Coroner, was lunacy.

At Masulipatam, on the 12th ultimo, after a long illness for the space of 2 years, Mr. ANTHONY PIP, a man of the highest integrity, and whose loss is sincerely deplored by his Grand Children, relatives and a large circle of friends, aged 58 years.

At Madras, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. J. HATTERSLEY, after a short illness.

At Bhowndy, on the 15th of April, W. AITKEN, Esq. Surgeon on that Establishment.

At Masulipatam, on the 17th ultimo, suddenly, Mrs. SARAH MARJORIBANKS, relict of the late Mr. MICHAEL MARJORIBANKS, formerly Head Writer of the Provincial Court, in the Northern Division, aged 38 years; deeply, and deservedly lamented, by a surviving Son, and Daughter, together with a large circle of connections and friends.